

THE NEW
OXFORD GUIDE:
OR,
Companion through the University.

Exhibiting every Particular worthy
The Observation of the Curious
IN EACH OF THE
Public Buildings, Colleges, Halls, &c.

To which is added, a TOUR to
Blenheim, Ditchley, Heythrop, Nuneham,
and Stow, the SEATS of
His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,
The Right Hon. the Earl of LITCHFIELD,
The Right Hon. the Earl of SHREWSBURY,
The Right Hon. the Earl HARCOURT,
And the Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

CONTAINING,
An accurate Description of their TAPESTRY, PAINTINGS,
SCULPTURES, TEMPLES, GARDENS, and other CURIOSITIES.

By a GENTLEMAN of OXFORD.

The SIXTH EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.
Embellished with a *New Plan* of Oxford, and other elegant Engravings.

----- Tandem TRITONIDA conspicit ARCEM,
Ingeniis, opibusque, et festâ pace virentem. OVID. Met. ii. 794.

O X F O R D,
Printed for J. FLETCHER in the *Turl*; S. PARKER and W.
JACKSON in the *High-Street*; F. NEWBURY, the Corner of *St. Paul's*
Church Yard; and J. BEW, in *Paternoster-Row*, London.

MILTON'S PARADISE REGAINED.

Built nobly, pure the Air, and light the Soil,
ATHENS ! The eye of Greece, Mother of Arts
And Eloquence, native to famous Wits,
And hospitable ; in her sweet Recess,
City, or Suburban, studious Walks and Shades !

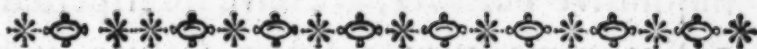
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P R E F A C E.

ACCOUNTS of this kind are too frequently drawn from tradition, and retailed from printed descriptions. The following work is founded on actual observation, and compiled from a real and attentive survey of every particular which it describes. For this reason, we have been enabled to exhibit a more circumstantial and authentic detail of this entertaining subject, than any yet extant. We have rectified the mistakes of former writers, we have displayed many curiosities hitherto unknown or overlooked, and we have placed things before described, in a more clear and advantageous light. We have endeavoured to render our performance, what it's subject naturally dictated, a work of taste: and to direct

direct and assist the judgment of the inquisitive observer, we have interspersed critical remarks on pictures, statues, and buildings. Although we have had predecessors in this attempt, we claim the merit of being original. We have nothing in common with others, but the subject; the colouring will be found to be different, and the execution new.

Brevity was one of the principal requisites in our design. But if we have been concise, we have yet been comprehensive. Some circumstances, mentioned by others, we have omitted, as superfluous, improper, and uninteresting. The foundation and history of the several colleges and public edifices, on which article original evidences have been examined, we have discussed, as copiously, as the limits of our plan permitted, and the character our readers required. It should be remembered, that we were not compiling a volume of antiquities, but a manual of curiosities. In such a book as
this

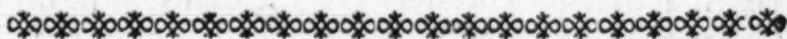
this, all that could have been said on that subject, must necessarily have been too little for the antiquarian, and too much for the mere spectator. Had we said more, we should have disgusted the one, without satisfying the demands of the other. We are writing to Parties of pleasure; and it is our business to point out those particulars, which are calculated to attract the notice, and engage the attention, of strangers. Our design is to gratify the curiosity of the Traveller, not to furnish matter for the researches of the Student. But though we have written for the entertainment and information of the former, we hope to merit the regard and approbation of both.

PREFACE

It is not our intention to present a new system of logic, but to point out the errors of the old, and to show the necessity of a new one. We have written for the entertainment and instruction of the reader, and not to furnish matter for the re-
searches of the student. But though we have written for the entertainment and instruction of the reader, we have not neglected to insert the regard and attention of both.

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A
NEW GUIDE
THROUGH THE
UNIVERSITY *of* OXFORD.



GENERAL SURVEY.

OXFORD, a City, principally distinguished by its illustrious University, is also remarkable for its antiquity, being known among the Romans by the name *Belloſitum*. It does not appear when it was first fortified. But the walls, of which considerable remains are visible at present, were probably raised upon a former foundation, by Robert D'Oilie, about the time of the Conquest. The same person, at the command of the Conqueror, erected the Castle, A. D. 1071; which, from the massy ruins now remaining, appears to have been a work of prodigious strength and extent. King Henry I. founded a royal palace here, upon a spot called Beaumont, near Gloucester-Green, some fragments of which are still extant; and in which King Richard I. surnamed Cœur de Lion, was born. In this city were several Monasteries; the most remarkable of which were St. Frideswide's, and Oseney Abbey. Its Bishoprick was erected A. D. 1542, the foundation of which I shall describe more particularly in another place.

B

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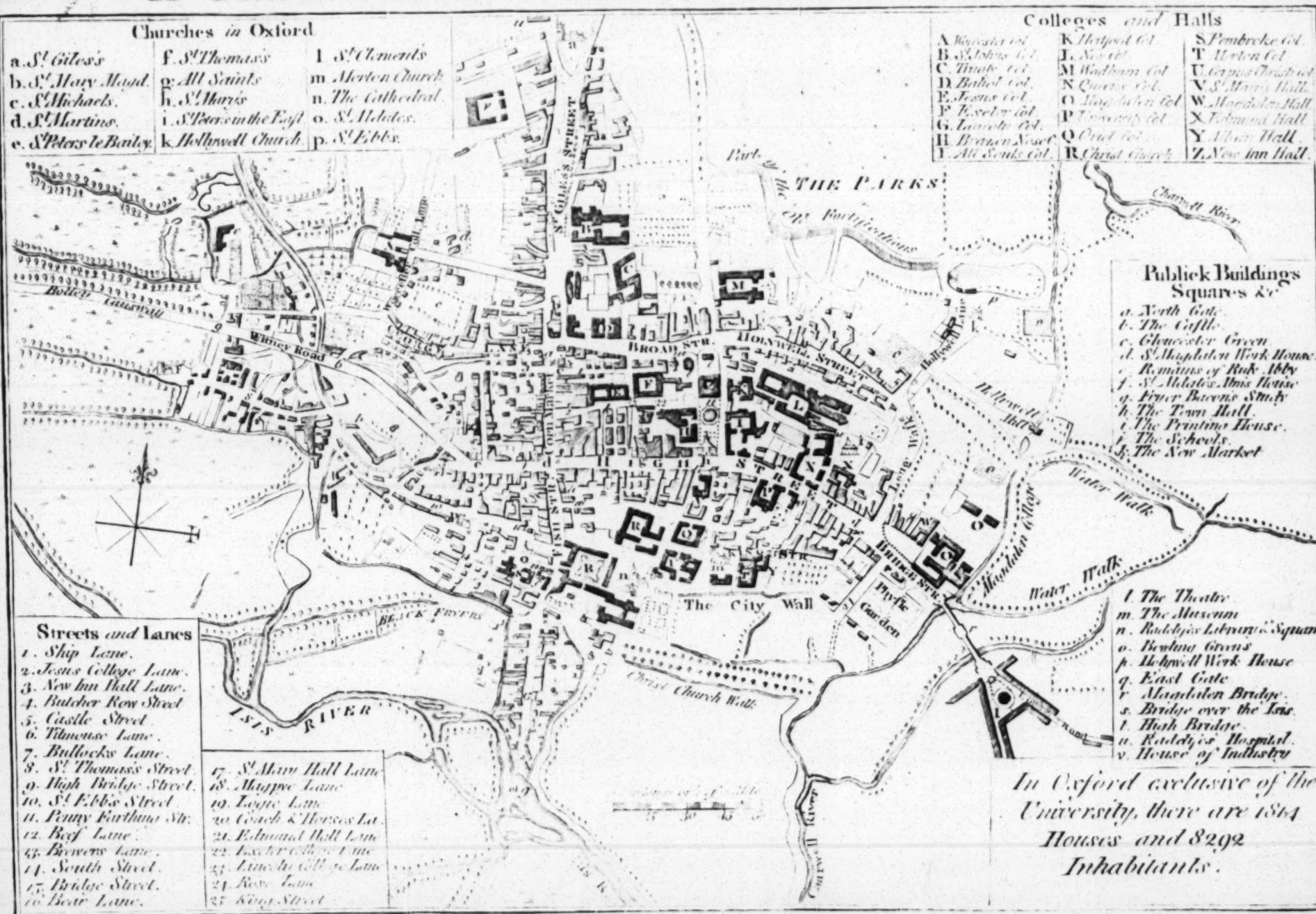
The University of Oxford has many fabulous accounts relating to the time of its origin. It most probably was instituted soon after the propagation of Christianity in this kingdom. Alfred is supposed by some to have been its founder; but Alfred rather appears to have restored it, in an age of confusion and ignorance, and to have been the father of that establishment and security, which, notwithstanding some temporary shocks and interruptions, it has maintained ever since. Alfred erected certain Schools or Halls, and assigned pensions to the students. The first College of the University, incorporated by royal charter, was that of Walter de Merton, A. D. 1274; about which time, 15,000 scholars are reported to have been resident here: but in the reign of Henry III. the University is said to have consisted of double that number.

The Town is situated on a broad eminence, which arises so gradually as to be hardly perceptible, in the midst of a most beautiful extent of meadows, to the south, east, and west, and of corn fields to the north. The vales on the east are watered by the river Cherwell, and those on the west and south by the main stream, and several branches, of the Isis. Both rivers meet towards the south-east. The landscape is bounded on every side, the north excepted, by a range of hills covered with woods. The opening to the north admits a free current of fresh air, and entirely removes all the inconveniencies, which would otherwise arise from the noxious vapours of a watery situation. From some of the surrounding hills, the traveller is surprised with an unparalleled prospect of magnificence and plenty; of numerous spires, domes, and turrets, with the combined charms of
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A PLAN of the UNIVERSITY and CITY of OXFORD



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verdure, water, and trees. The soil is a fine gravel; and on the whole, the situation is not less healthy than agreeable.

That part of the Town properly denominated the City, and originally enclosed with walls, is not more than two miles in circumference, and of an oblong figure. The suburbs are most considerable on the north, east, and west sides; containing the parishes of Holiwell, Magdalen, St. Clement, St. Giles, and St. Thomas; with the colleges of Baliol, Trinity, Wadham, Worcester, St. John, and Magdalene. The walls, from that part of them which remains as a boundary to New College on the north and east, appear to have been embattelled with Bastions, at 150 feet distance from each other. The walls likewise, but without their battlements, serve as a fence to Merton College, on the south and east. A few detached fragments of them are discernible at other places. The whole town is about three miles in circumference.

The principal street is the High Street, running from the East Gate to Carfax Church. Its length and breadth are hardly to be paralleled. It is remarkably clean and well paved. It derives its principal grandeur from the fronts of three magnificent Colleges, together with the Churches of St. Mary and All Saints. This street would be less beautiful was it in a strait line. From its tendency to a curve, it affords a gradual and unexpected display of its parts, and successively surprises us, at every turn, with a new object. This street, but under different names, is continued towards the Castle.

The next considerable street, by some called Fish-street, leads from Carfax to a turret called Friar Ba-

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con's Study. It is adorned with the stately front of the College of Christ Church, which is extended to the length of 382 feet. In the same street is the Town Hall, where the assizes for the county, and the town and county sessions are held; a neat and commodious edifice, partly erected at the expence of Thomas Rowney, Esq; the late Representative, and High Steward of the city.

From Carfax (memorable from the Conduit erected by Otho Nicholson) we pass on the north into the Corn Market; and from thence by Magdalen parish church on the right, and Frier's Entry on the left, being the passage to the Carmelite Friery in Beaumont, into St. Giles's; which is a street of extraordinary breadth, and from the trees, and grass-plots interspersed about it, has the appearance of an elegant village. On the east side stands St. John's College; and the town, as well as the street, is terminated at this end by St. Giles's church.

This entrance to the town, from the Woodstock and Banbury roads, is now greatly ornamented by

THE RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY,

which is built of hewn stone, upon the plan of the County Hospital at Gloucester. This edifice, which had been so long wanted here, and which, exclusive of the more immediate benefits of its foundation, will prove of peculiar utility to academical students in Physic, was erected by the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's benefaction, out of the surplus money remaining after defraying the expence of his Library. The ground was given by Thomas Rowney, Esq; abovementioned. The building was begun in May 1759, and being completed, fitted up, and furnished, by the same Trustees, was opened upon St. Luke's day, October

tober 18th, 1770, and is supported by benefactors, and a very liberal annual subscription.

The Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's Will are likewise now engaged in building an

OBSERVATORY,

which, as far as can be judged from what is already finished, will be highly ornamental to this place. It stands in a field immediately to the North of the Infirmary, consisting of ten Acres, a Benefaction of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough for that purpose.

This Edifice is 175 feet 6 inches in length, from East to West; it's breadth at each Wing 24 feet; and in the centre 57 from North to South, exclusive of an elegant Portico in the south Front, which projects about six feet from the Building.—The Wings, which are already completed, are 22 feet in height, to the top of the Moulding.

Between the Wings, in the North Front, springs a Semicircle, the Radius of which is about 37 feet, and it's height from the ground 51 feet, which includes the Hall with two adjoining Libraries on the ground floor; the Stair-case and the Lecture-Room with two adjoining Rooms on the next Story.

The Third Story, as we are informed, is to consist of an Octangular Tower, to be executed after the Model of the celebrated Temple of the Eight Winds at Athens; the elevation of which, including the Figure upon the Roof, will be upwards of 50 feet: So that the elevation of the central part of this Building will be upwards of 100 feet.

The Eastern Wing contains, in three rooms, a very complete sett of Astronomical Instruments, fixed in the plane of the Meridian, all made by that celebrated,

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brated, and perhaps hitherto unrivalled Artist Mr. John Bird, at the expence of more than Eleven Hundred Pounds; consisting of two Quadrants, each of eight feet radius; a Transit Instrument of eight feet; and a Zenith-Sector of twelve.

In the Western Wing will be placed a sett of smaller Instruments for the use of the Students, and such Gentlemen as chuse to apply themselves to practical Astronomy.

The Dwelling House for the Professor is very commodiously connected with the Eastern Wing of the Observatory by an elegant Covered Way.

Towards the lower part of the field stands a small circular Building, with a moveable roof, in which is to be placed an Equatorial Sector for the purposes of observing the Places of the Heavenly Bodies at any distance from the Meridian.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at the same time that he gave to the Radcliffe Trustees the Piece of Ground for the several purposes of this Observatory, was also pleased to present to the University a Reflecting Telescope of twelve feet, made by the late Mr. James Short, which, as we are well informed, cost upwards of One Thousand Pounds, and which is the largest Instrument of the kind ever made in England, one only excepted, of the same size, made by the same Artist, for the late King of Spain.—For the reception of this Instrument a detached Building, with a moveable roof, will speedily be erected.

The Situation of this Observatory is extremely advantageous, as it commands a very extensive Horizon, and is scarcely in any wise liable to be incommoded by the smoke of the Town.

This elegant Building is executed by Mr. Keene, under the Survey of Mr. Wyatt.

The

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The principal Bridges are, 1. Magdalen Bridge, over the Cherwell, being 526 feet in length, by which we enter the town from London. 2. High-bridge, or Hithe-bridge *, in the western suburb, over the Isis; consisting of three arches. 3. Folly-bridge, as it is commonly called, in the southern suburb, on the same river; over which, through a gate and tower, known by the name of Frier Bacon's Study, is the Abingdon road, which leads to various parts of Berkshire, &c. This consists of three arches, and is, like the rest, entirely built with stone.

The city of Oxford, with its suburbs, and liberties, consists of fourteen parishes.

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| 1. St. Mary's.
2. All Saints.
3. St. Martin's, or Carfax.
4. St. Aldate's, or St. Old's
5. St. Ebb's.
6. St. Peter's in the Bailey.
7. St. Michael's. |

 | 8. St. Mary Magdalen's.
9. St. Peter's in the East.
10. Holwell.
11. St. Giles's.
12. St. Thomas's.
13. St. John's.
14. St. Clement's. |
|---|------------------------------------|--|

Only four of the churches belonging to these parishes are worthy observation, viz. St. Mary's, All-Saints, St. Peter's, and St. John's.—That of St. Mary will be described among the Public Buildings of the University, to which it seems more immediately connected than to its parish; and that of St. John, under the article of Merton College.

The Church of All Saints, situated in the High-Street, is an elegant modern structure; much in the style of many of the new churches in London. It is beautified both within and without, with Corinthian pilasters, and finished with an attic story and balustrade. There is no pillar in the church, tho' it

* The Wharf-bridge.

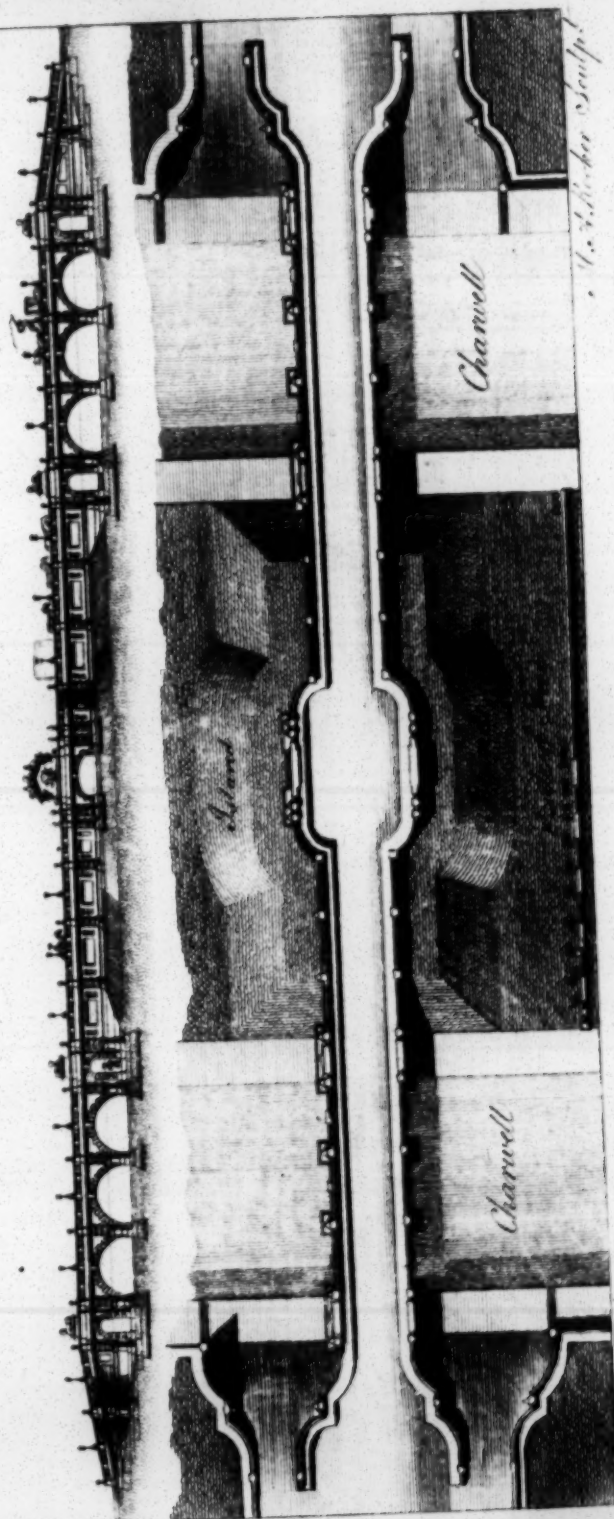
is 72 feet long, 42 wide, and 50 high. The cieling, altar, pulpit, &c. are finely executed. The steeple is remarkable in the modern manner. Its architect was Dr. Aldrich, formerly Dean of Christ Church. The Church of St. Peter in the east, standing near the High Street, was partly built by St. Grymbald, 800 years ago; and is reported to be the first Church of Stone that appeared in this part of England. It was formerly the University Church; and even at present, with a view of ascertaining their original claim, the University attend their sermons in it every Sunday in the afternoon during Lent. The tower and east end are curious pieces of antiquity. In the Year 1760 this Church was beautified and new pewed at the Expence of the Parish; and in 1768 by a liberal Subscription from the Inhabitants and such Heads of Houses as live in the Parish, the Organ was rebuilt by Mess. Green and Byfield of London.

We must not here omit the many elegant and useful improvements that have taken place, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament obtained in the 11th year of his present Majesty.—The narrow and incommodious passage at East Gate has been opened, which renders this part equal to the magnificence of the High-Street; and the elevation of a sumptuous stone Bridge is already in great forwardness, from a Design of that ingenious artist Mr. John Gwynn.

This Bridge, which crosses the two Branches of the Cherwell, has an uncommon Appearance, and owes much of its beauty to an Island that divides the Streams both above and below; which has given an opportunity of forming large Recesses in the Centre: these serve to break the vast length of Line, and afford an agreeable station on each side for viewing:

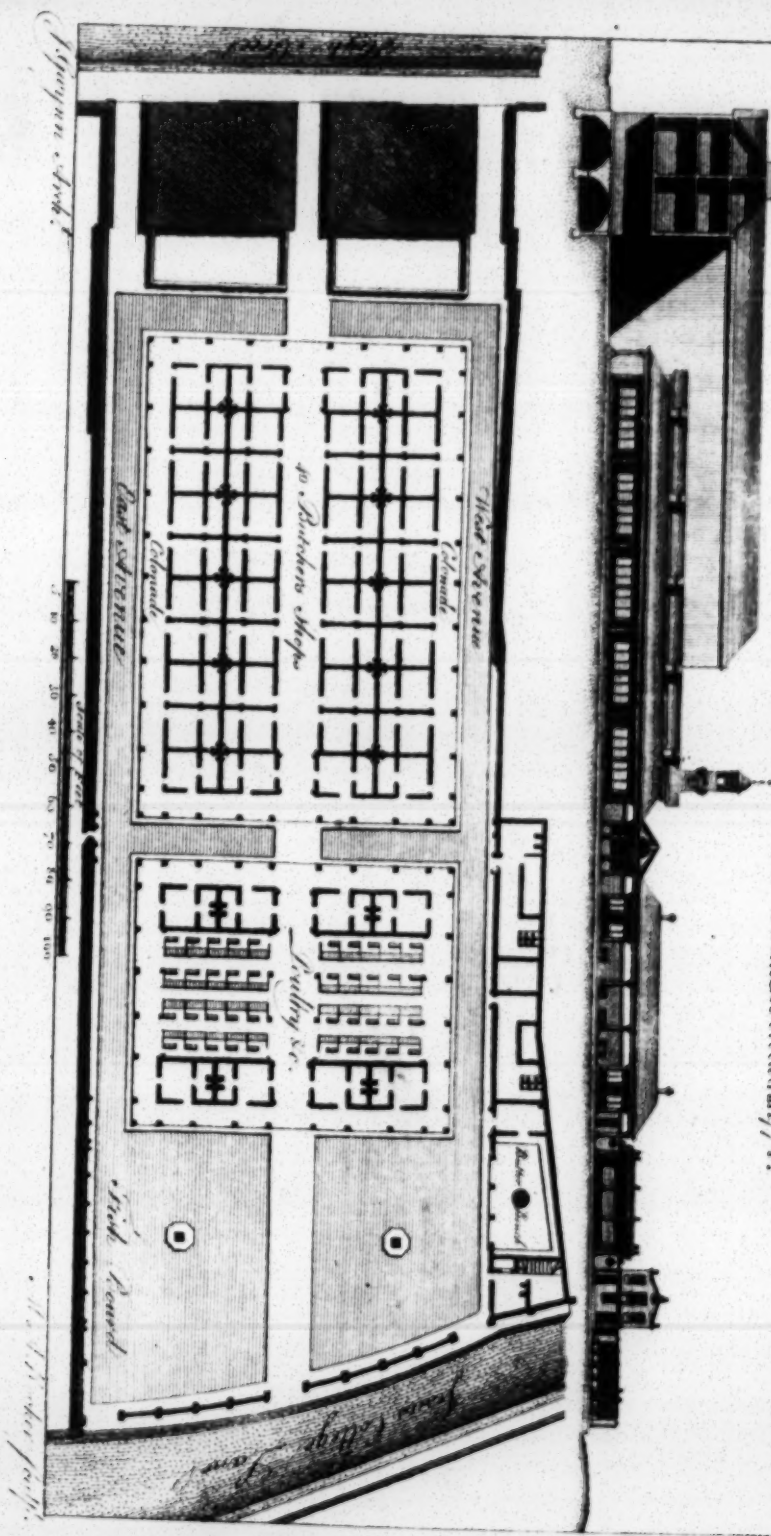
PLAN and ELEVATION of MAGDALEN BRIDGE at OXFORD

Begun in MDCCLXXII.



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PLAN and ELEVATION of the NEW MARKET erected in 1774.



ing the Profile. It consists of eleven Arches, five of which are of small dimensions, and serve chiefly as passages of communication, but will likewise be useful as Water-way in high Floods. The Avenues, when compleated, will be spacious and elegant; and the Carriage-way, being nearly level, forms a grand Terrace of 526 feet in length, and upwards of 28 in breadth; the whole of which will strike the eye at one view. Over the Centre Arch are to be placed, on one side the Arms of the University, and on the other those of the City of Oxford; together with emblematical Figures representing the Sciences, &c. The Piers are relieved with rusticated Columns, corresponding, in character with the front Archstones; and the Keystones alternately with Heads and Shells. The Wall that fills the intermediate space between the two Bridges is pannelled. The Parapet is composed of a noble Ballustrade, richly decorated with Sphinxes, Vases, and Lamps, &c. But a more perfect Idea of this magnificent Structure will be formed from the annexed Plate, engraved by *Rooker*.

At Carfax in the very centre of the city, many buildings have been removed, in order to continue the principal street, which opens a fine avenue to the New Bottley Road, now completely finished, on a superb plan; as it contains no less than seven bridges, built with hewn stone, in the compass of one mile.—North Gate usually called Bocardo, the only City Gate lately remaining, has also been demolished; and the removal of this nuisance perhaps produces the most striking effect of any of these modern improvements: the Corn-Market and St. Giles's being now connected, and thrown into one long and noble street.—The old Shambles, in the Butcher-Row, are likewise taken away, and a new

General Market, upon an extensive scale, is erected between the High Street and Jesus College Lane: Which Market, is universally allowed to exceed every thing of the Kind in this Kingdom. At the south Entrance, from the High Street, it contains forty commodious Shops for Butchers;—North of these are eight others, equally commodious, occupied by Gardeners, &c. between which are two spacious Collonades, for Poultry, Eggs, Bacon, Cheese, &c. &c. divided into forty Stalls; and beyond these, extending quite to Jesus College Lane, is a large Area for Country Gardeners, Fruit, and divers other Commodities. There are likewise three Avenues running through in direct Lines, intersected by another in the Middle, affording a free Currency of Air; and in the Front four elegant and commodious Houses have been erected, which give an additional Ornament to one of the finest Streets in Europe:—The open Part of this Market, fronting Jesus College, is inclosed by an Iron Pallisade; and the Avenues opening upon the New Parade in the High Street are secured by Iron Gates. The whole extent of the Ground appropriated to the purpose of erecting this Market, is from North to South 347 Feet, and from East to West 112; of which the annexed Plate exhibits an accurate Plan and Elevation.

I now proceed to give a distinct and particular account of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, belonging to the University.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

THE Church of St. Mary, in which the public Sermons of the University are preached on Sundays and Holidays, is situate about the middle of the north side of the High Street. It was rebuilt in the Reign of Henry VII. as it appears at present. It

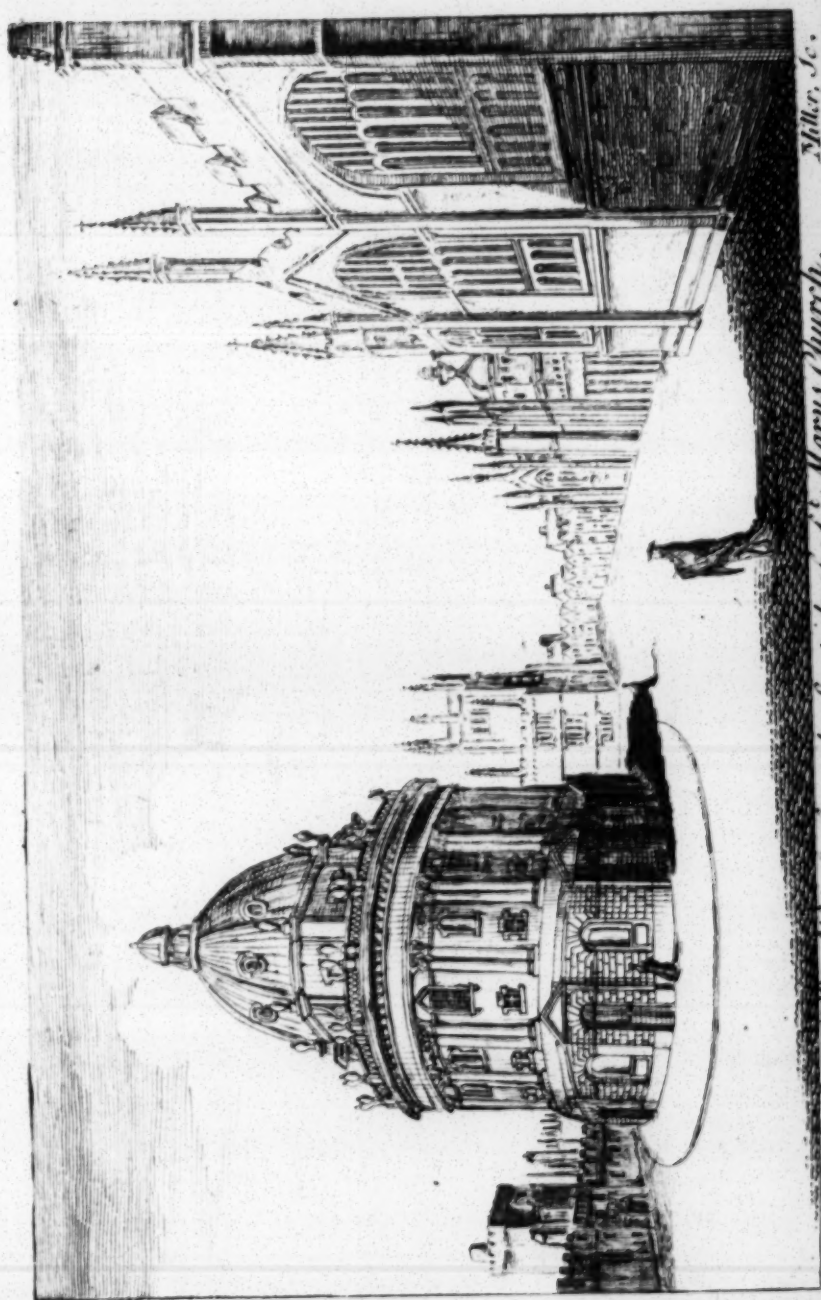
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consists of three isles, with a spacious choir or chancel, which is separated from the nave by an organ, with its gallery, originally made by Father Smith, and since improved by Mr. John Byfield. The pulpit is placed in the centre of the middle ile. At the west end of the same ile is situated the Vice Chancellor's Throne, at the foot of which are seated the two Proctors. The seats which descend on either side, are appointed for the Doctors and Heads of Houses; and those beneath for the young Noblemen. The area consists of benches for the Masters of Arts. On the west end, with a return to the north and south, are galleries for the Under-Graduates, and Bachelors of Arts. The Tower, with its Spire, is a noble and beautiful fabric, 180 feet in height, and richly ornamented with Pinnacles, Niches, and Statues, which, as Plott informs us, were added by King, the first Bishop of Oxford, in the reign of Henry VIII. It contains six remarkably large Bells, by which the proper notice is given for Scholastic Exercises, Convocations, and Congregations. On the south side is a portal, of more modern structure, erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Archbishop Laud, A. D. 1637. Over it is a statue of the Virgin, with an Infant Christ holding a small Crucifix; which last circumstance was formed into an article of impeachment against the Archbishop by the Presbyterians, and urged as a corroborative proof of his attachment to Popery. The choir, abovementioned, was built by Walter Hart, Bishop of Norwich, about A. D. 1462. The room on the north side of this choir, formerly a Library, has lately been converted into a Law-School, for the Lectures of the Vinerian Professor; and being refitted in the style of the rest, is no small ornament to this part of the church.

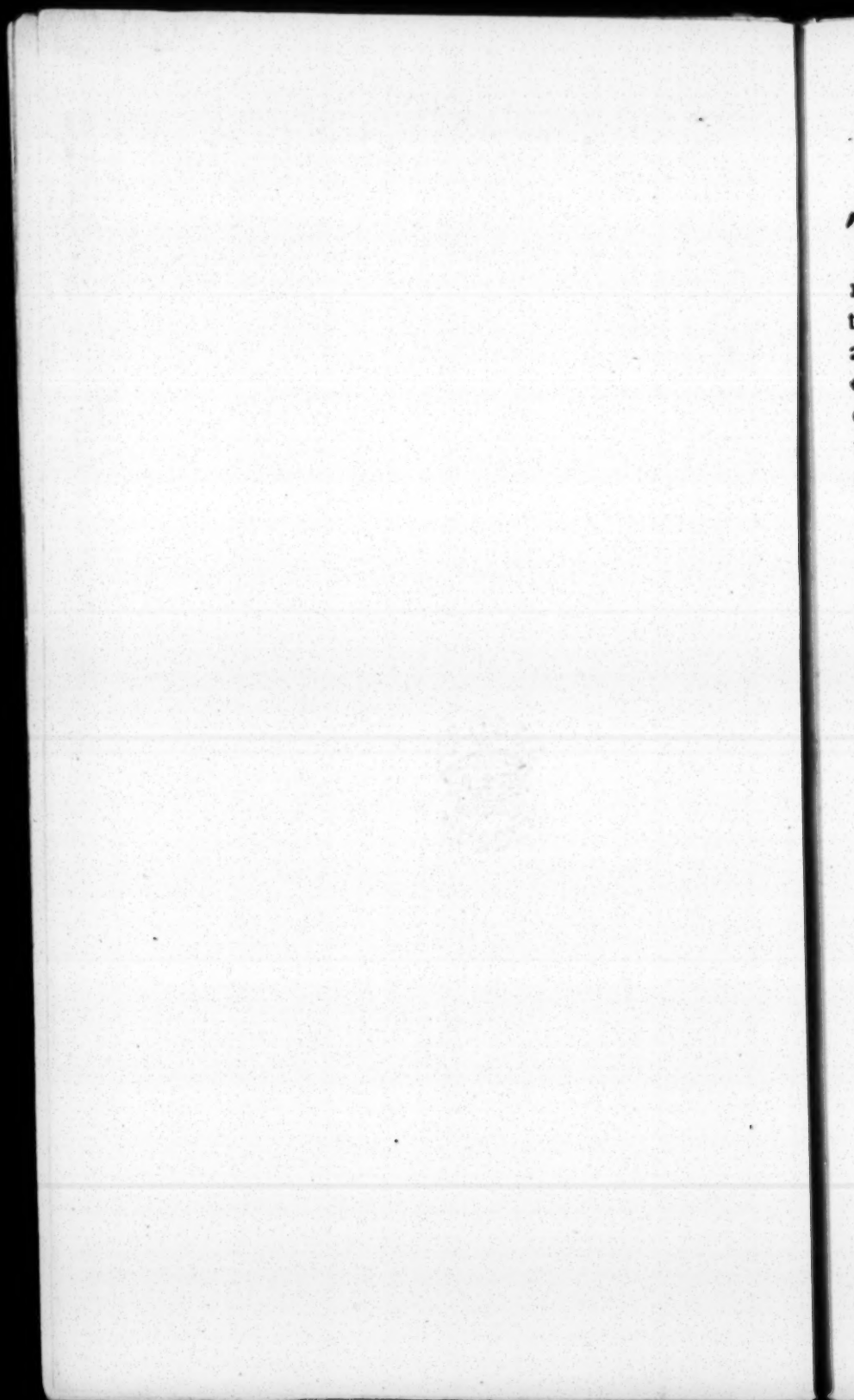
RADCLIFFE LIBRARY.

THE new, or Radclivian Library, is situated in the midst of an ample and superb square, formed by St. Mary's Church, the Schools, Brazen Nose, and All Souls Colleges. Without perplexing the mind of the reader with abstruse terms of Architecture, or a scientific detail of the construction of this sumptuous pile, we think it best to refer him to the plate annexed, for a general idea of its external form and appearance. The building stands on arcades, which circularly disposed, enclose a spacious dome in the centre. From hence we pass by a well executed flight of spiral steps into the Library itself: This room, which is a complete pattern of elegance and majesty, rises into a capacious dome, ornamented with fine compartments of stucco. The pavement is of two colours, and made of a peculiar species of stone brought from Hartz Forest in Germany. The room is enclosed by a circular series of arches, beautified with festoons, and supported by pilasters of the Ionic Order. Behind these arches are formed two circular galleries, above and below, where the books are disposed in elegant cabinets. The compartments of the cieling, in the upper gallery, are finely stuccoed. Over the door, at our entrance, is a statue of the Founder Dr. Radcliffe, by Rysbrac, which is most advantageously viewed from the point opposite to it, in the last mentioned gallery. Over the entrance of one of the galleries is a good bust of Gibbes the Architect. In a word, the finishing, and decorations of this attic edifice are all in the highest taste imaginable.—The first stone was laid May 17, A. D. 1737, and the library opened April 13th, 1749, with great solemnity. The Librarian, according to the founder's appointment, is nominated by the great officers of state.



Miller, Jr.

Engraving taken from the East side of St. Mary's Church.



THE SCHOOLS.

THE Schools form a magnificent quadrangle. The principal front on the outside is about 175 feet in length ; in the centre of which is a noble tower, whose highest apartments are appointed for astronomical observations, and other philosophical experiments. The inside of this part must please every lover of antient Grandeur. Three sides of the upper story of the quadrangle are one entire room, called the Picture Gallery. This is chiefly furnished with valuable portraits of founders and benefactors, and of other eminent men ; as also with cabinets of medals, and cases of books. It was wainscotted by the munificence of Dr. Butler, the late president of Magdalen College, and the late Duke of Beaufort. About the middle of it stands a noble statue in brass, of Philip Earl of Pembroke, designed by Rubens, and cast by Hubert le Soeur a Frenchman ; the same who did the equestrian statue of Charles I. at Charing-Cross. This room is, in reality, a part or continuation of the Bodleian Library. Under it are the Schools of the several Sciences ; in one of which are placed the Arundelian Marbles ; and in another that inestimable collection of statues, &c. lately presented to the University, by the Countess of Pomfret : a compleat catalogue of which we have here subjoined, as they stand respectively numbered in their present repository.

- 1 **A** Statue of a Grecian Lady, seven feet high, wanting both arms.
- 2 **A** ditto of Archimedes, seven feet two inches high, wants an arm.
- 3 **A** ditto of a Roman Emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm and the nose. *Perhaps modern.*
- 4 **A** ditto of Minerva, 9 feet high.

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- 5 A ditto of a Roman emperor, 7 feet high, wants one arm. *Perhaps modern.*
- 6 A ditto of Cicero in the proper habit, 6 feet 9 inches high.—*The drapery very masterly. He has the Sudarium in the right, and a Scroll in the left hand. The character of the countenance Settled Indignation, in which he seems preparing to speak.*
- 7 A ditto of a Grecian lady, 7 feet high, wants arms.—*The drapery falling over the right leg is finely conducted.*
- 8 A column from the temple of Apollo at Delphos, with the capital and base; and an Apollo placed at the top, 24 feet 6 inches high.
- 9 A statue of Sabina, 6 feet 9 inches high.
- 10 A Venus de Medicis.
- 11 A square Roman altar, 1 foot 6 inches, by 1 foot 3.
- 12 Terminus of Pan, 5 feet 7 inches high, wants an arm.
- 13 A statue of Minerva, 5 feet high, wants an arm and the nose.
- 14 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 15 A statue of a woman, 6 feet high, wants arms, and part of the nose.
- 16 A Venus clothed.
- 17 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 18 A statue of Clio sitting, 4 feet 6 inches high, wants one arm and hand.
- 19 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 20 A statue of a young Dacian, 4 feet 3 inches high.—*Perhaps Paris. It is of great antiquity.*
- 21 A Roman altar, 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 22 A statue of Antinous, 5 feet 6 inches high, wants a finger of the right hand.
- 23 A Grecian lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants an arm.
- 24 A statue of Jupiter and Leda, 3 feet 10 inches high, wants arms.
- 25 An antique capital, 1 foot 6 inches high, by 2 feet, wants a corner.
- 26 A circular pedestal, finely ornamented with heads and festoons of fruit, 3 feet by 1 foot 3 inches diameter.
- 27 A statue of Scipio Africanus, or Demosthenes, 7 feet high.—*The drapery in a very bold style. It is probably of*

of some Orator; the right hand being laid on the breast, in a persuasive posture.

- 28 A statue of a woman clothed, 3 feet 8 inches, wants a head.
- 29 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 30 A boy with his finger in his mouth, 2 feet 5 inches high.
- 31 A statue of Jupiter sitting, 3 feet high, wants a hand.
- 32 A ditto of a woman, 3 feet 4 inches high.
- 33 The trunk of a woman, 2 feet 1 inch high.
- 34 Germanicus's tomb, 7 feet by 1 foot 8.
- 35 Two capitals with beasts heads, 2 feet 3 inches high.
- 36 An Egyptian chair, 2 feet 5 by 1 foot 8. — *Belonging to a priest of Isis and Osiris,*
- 37 A stone carved with a claw at the end, 2 feet 7 by 2 feet 6.
- 38 A statue of a Roman consul, 7 feet high, wants a hand, and fingers of the other.
- 39 A ditto of a woman, 4 feet high, wants the head.
- 40 A ditto of Flora, 3 feet 10 inches.
- 41 A ditto of Hercules, 4 feet high, wants hands.
- 42 A ditto of Diana, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 43 A ditto of Cupid sleeping, 5 feet 6 inches high.
— *The lizard may be a device for the name of the sculptor, unless allegorical.*
- 44 A ditto of Venus half naked, 4 feet high.
- 45 A circular altar, 2 feet 6 inches high.
- 46 A statue of Melpomene sitting, 4 feet high. — *Perhaps it is Agrippina, in the character of Melpomene.*
- 47 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 10 inches high.
- 48 A Grecian lady, 4 feet 8 inches high, wants arms.
- 49 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 8 inches high.
- 50 A statue of Camilla, 6 feet 5 inches high.
- 51 A ditto of a Grecian philosopher, 5 feet high, wants the right arm.
- 52 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
- 53 A statue of Caius Marius, 6 feet high. — *It has a noble severity.*
- 54 A statue of Bacchus naked, 4 feet 2 inches high. — *A delicate piece of sculpture. The band is added with much address by Guelphi, from whom are all the modern additions.*

- 55 A circular Roman altar, 2 feet 2 inches high.
 56 A statue of Julia, 6 feet 9 inches high, wants the arms.
 57 A Roman fathom, 6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet.
 58 A sphynx, 5 feet 8 inches long.
 59 A ditto somewhat less.
 60 A sacrifice, 2 feet 3 by 2 feet.
 61 A basso relievo of a Dacian's Sacrifice, 2 feet by 2 feet 4.
 62 Part of a sacrifice, 1 foot 8 inches by 1 foot 2.
 63 A naked trunk of an Hermaphrodite.
 64 Basso relievo, 1 foot 10 inches by 1 foot 3.
 65 ——— of a shepherd, 2 feet by 11 inches.
 66 A bacchanalian, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
 67 A woman's head, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants a nose.
 68 The trunk of a man, 2 feet 2 inches.
 69 A trunk of a woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
 70 A consular trunk, 5 feet 6 inches high.
 71 A trunk of a woman sitting, 2 feet 7 inches.
 72 A bust of a Roman, 1 foot 6 inches high, wants a nose.
 73 The head of a man, 1 foot high, wants a nose.
 74 A trunk of Venus naked, 1 foot 10 inches high.
 75 An old man's head.
 76 A man's head, 10 inches high, wants the nose.
 77 Part of a head and neck, 1 foot 6 inches high.
 78 An old man's head.
 79 A statue of a young satyr, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 80 A naked trunk of a man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 81 Beasts devouring men. ——— *It is the pedestal of a table.
 Scylla and Charybdis are represented devouring mariners;
 whose attitudes are extremely fine.*
 82 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet 8 inches high.
 83 Part of a man's foot.
 84 A naked trunk of a man, 2 feet 6 inches high.
 85 Part of two masks, 2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9.
 86 A lion, 3 feet 10 inches long.
 87 An alabaster urn, 2 feet 8 inches high.
 88 A sarcophagus, 5 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6.
 89 A statue of Judith, 4 feet 6 inches high.
 90 A ditto of Hercules choaking a lion. ——— *Few figures
 have greater spirit. On the rock adjoining seems to have
 been the figure of a woman, perhaps of a muse singing
 achievement to her harp.*

- 91 A sarcophagus with boys, 4 feet by 1 foot 4.
- 92 A sea lion, 3 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 4 inches high.
- 93 Dogs and a boar, 2 feet long.
- 94 A sleeping Cupid, 2 feet 5 inches.
- 95 A sarcophagus, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot.
- 96 A basso relievo Roman repast, 2 feet by 1 foot 7.
- 97 A trunk of a woman, 2 feet high.
- 98 Soldiers fighting, 1 foot 11 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 99 ——— 3 feet 11 by 1 foot 3.
- 100 A trunk of a young man 1 foot 11.
- 101 The triumph of Amphitrion, 2 feet by 2 feet.
- 102 A trunk of a woman sitting, 1 foot 3 inches high.
- 103 The taking of Troy, 7 feet by 11 inches.—*The figures executed with amazing expression.*
- 104 Boys embracing, 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 6.
- 105 The Herculean games, 2 feet 3 inches by 2 feet.
- 106 Boys, 2 feet by 1 foot.
- 107 A woman and a child sitting in a square nich, 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 7.
- 108 A Roman monument with three busts, 3 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 3.
- 109 Part of a Roman monument.
- 110 Ditto.
- 111 Bust of a Roman head.
- 112 Ditto.
- 113 A Roman bust.
- 114 A bust of Fauna.
- 115 A ditto of Fauns.
- 116 The bust of a young man.
- 117 A ditto of Diana.
- 118 Ditto of a Grecian.
- 119 Ditto of a woman cloathed.
- 120 Ditto of a philosopher.
- 121 Philosophy, a bust.
- 122 A bust of Niobe.
- 123 Ditto of one of her sons.
- 124 Ditto of Venus de Medicis.
- 125 Ditto of a woman cloathed.
- 126 A bust cloathed, wants the head.
- 127 Ditto.

128 Ditto.

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- 128 A bust cloathed, wants the head.
- 129 Ditto.
- 130 A bust naked, head wanting.
- 131 Bust of an old man, half naked.
- 132 Ditto of a Roman.
- 133 Bust of Henry VIII. *modern*.
- 134 Ditto (*modern*) of Rob. C. Pal. Rhen. D. Bav. 1637.
Ætat. 17.
- 135 A colossall head of Apollo.

The first stone of the schools was laid March 30th, 1613; and the building was carried on at the combined expence of many benefactors.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE Bodleian or Public Library, is a part or member of the last-mentioned edifice. It consists of three spacious and lofty rooms, disposed in the form of the Roman H. The middle room was erected by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, over the Divinity-school, about the year 1440, and by him furnished with books, all which have been since lost. The gallery on the west was raised at the expence of the University, under the Chancellorship of Archbishop Laud, together with the Convocation-house beneath. The vestibule, or first gallery, with the pro-cholium under it, was built by Sir Thomas Bodley, who furnished the whole with a collection made with prodigious care and expence. He likewise assigned an estate for the maintenance of a Librarian, &c. and the support of a publick fund for the Library, adding a Body of Statutes for the regulation of his new institution. By these services he justly deserved the name of the Founder of the Library. He died January 28th, 1612.

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The original stock has been greatly enriched by the accession of many valuable collections of Manuscripts, particularly Greek and Oriental; besides large additions of choice and useful books, from various donations. The principal benefactors have been the Earl of Pembroke, Archbishop Laud, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Kenelm Digby, General Fairfax, Dr. Marshal, Dr. Barlow, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. St. Amand, &c. The Library is now in a very flourishing condition; which it is likely to preserve and improve, under the management of the present vigilant and learned Librarian.

It may be proper to take notice here, that the Bodleian Library and Picture Gallery, can only be seen from eight in the morning till two o'Clock; and from three to five in the afternoon, from Lady-day to Michaelmas: In the Winter Half-year, from nine in the morning to three in the afternoon.

Having visited the Library, we should not neglect the Divinity-school, which stands under the same roof, as I hinted before. It was begun at the expence of the University, A. D. 1427, and afterwards completed, with its superstructure, by Duke Humphrey. Its cieling is a most finished piece of gothic masonry, both in design and execution; and on the whole, it is probably the most complete gothic room in this kingdom. At the end of it is the Convocation-house, which is a spacious room, commodiously furnished, and handsomely decorated. It was built, with its superstructure, A. D. 1639.

THE THEATRE.

OPPPOSITE to the Divinity-school stands the front of the Theatre, adorned with Corinthian pillars, and two Statues of Archbishop Sheldon and the Duke of Ormond, with other decorations. At our entrance the mind is strongly and suddenly struck with ideas of majesty and grace. But this room exhibits the most august appearance, when properly filled. It is equally disposed to contain, and shew to advantage, a large and solemn assembly. The Vice-chancellor, with the two Proctors, are seated in the centre of the semicircular part; on each hand are the young Noblemen and Doctors; the Masters of Arts in the area: The rest of the University, and strangers of both sexes, are placed in the galleries. The roof is flat, and not being supported either by columns or archwork, rests on the side walls, which are at the distance of 80 feet one way, and 70 the other. This roof is covered with Allegorical Painting; of which the following explication is here inserted, from Doctor Plott's Natural History of Oxfordshire.

‘ In imitation of the Theatres of the ancient Greeks
 ‘ and Romans, which were too large to be covered
 ‘ with lead or tile, so this, by the painting of the flat
 ‘ roof within is represented open; and as they stretched
 ‘ a cordage from pilaster to pilaster, upon which
 ‘ they strained a covering of cloth, to protect the people
 ‘ from the injuries of the weather, so here is a
 ‘ cord-moulding gilded, that reaches cross and cross
 ‘ the house, both in length and breadth, which supports
 ‘ a great reddish drapery, supposed to have
 ‘ covered the roof, but now furled up by the Genii
 ‘ round about the house, towards the wall, which discovers
 ‘ the open air, and maketh way for the descent

‘scent of the Arts and Sciences, that are congregated
 ‘in a circle of clouds, to whose assembly *Truth* descends,
 ‘as being solicited and implored by them all.

‘For joy of this festival some other Genii sport
 ‘about the clouds, with their festoons of flowers and
 ‘laurels, and prepare their garlands of laurels and
 ‘roses, viz. *Honour* and *Pleasure*, for the great lovers
 ‘and students of those arts: And that this assembly
 ‘might be perfectly happy, their great enemies and
 ‘disturbers, *Envy*, *Rapine*, and *Brutality*, are by the
 ‘Genii of their opposite virtues, viz. *Prudence*, *Forti-*
 ‘*tude*, and *Eloquence*, driven from the society, and
 ‘thrown head-long from the clouds: The report of
 ‘the assembly of the one, and the expulsion of the
 ‘other, being proclaimed through the open and serene
 ‘air, by some other of the Genii, who blowing their
 ‘antick trumpets, divide themselves into the several
 ‘quarters of the world.—*Hitherto in gross.*

More particularly, the Circle of Figures consists,

‘First of *Theology*, with her Book of Seven Seals, Im-
 ‘ploring the assistance of *Truth* for the unfolding of it.

‘On her left hand is the *Mosaical Law* veiled, with
 ‘the Table of Stone, to which she points with her
 ‘iron rod.

‘On her right hand is the *Gospel*, with the cross
 ‘in one hand, and a chalice in the other.

‘In the same division, over the *Mosaical Law*, is
 ‘*History*, holding up her pen, as dedicating it to
 ‘*Truth*, and an attending Genius, with several frag-
 ‘ments of old writings, from which she collects her
 ‘history into her book.

‘On the other side, near the *Gospel* is *Divine Poesy*,
 ‘with her harp of *David*’s fashion.

‘In the triangle on the right hand of the *Gospel*, is
 ‘also *Logick*, in a posture of arguing; and on the left
 ‘hand of the *Mosaical Law* is *Musick*, with her antick
 ‘lyre, having a pen in her hand, and a paper of musick
 ‘notes on her knee, with a Genius on her right hand,
 ‘(a little

‘ (a little within the partition of *Theology*) playing on
 ‘ a flute, being the emblem of antient musick.

‘ On the left (but within the partition for *Physick*)
 ‘ *Dramatick Poesy*, with a Vizard, representing *Comedy*;
 ‘ a bloody dagger for *Tragedy*, and the reed pipe for
 ‘ *Pastoral*.

‘ In the square on the right side of the circle, is *Law*
 ‘ with her ruling sceptre, accompanied with records,
 ‘ patents, and evidences, on the one side; and on the
 ‘ other with *Rhetorick*: By these is an attending
 ‘ *Genius*, with the scales of *Justice*, and a figure with
 ‘ a palm branch, the emblem of reward for virtuous
 ‘ actions; and the *Roman Fasces*, the marks of
 ‘ power and punishment.

‘ *Printing*, with a Case of Letters in one hand,
 ‘ and a Form ready set in the other, and by her several
 ‘ sheets hanging as a drying.

‘ On the left side the circle, opposite to *Theology*,
 ‘ in three squares, are the *Mathematical Sciences*, (de-
 ‘ pending on *Demonstration*, as the other on *Faith*)
 ‘ in the first of which is *Astronomy* with the celestial
 ‘ globe, *Geography* with the terrestrial, together with
 ‘ three attending Genii; having *Arithmetick* in the
 ‘ square on one hand, with a paper of figures; *Op-
 ‘ ticks* with the perspective glass; *Geometry* with a
 ‘ pair of compasses in her left; and a table with geo-
 ‘ metrical figures in it, in her right hand: And in
 ‘ the square on the other hand, *Architecture* embrac-
 ‘ ing the capital of a column, with compasses, and
 ‘ the norma or square, lying by her, and a workman
 ‘ holding another square in one hand, and a plumb
 ‘ line in the other.

‘ In the midst of these squares and triangles (as de-
 ‘ scending from above) is the figure of *Truth* sitting
 ‘ as on a cloud, in one hand holding a palm branch
 ‘ (the emblem of victory) in the other the sun, whose
 ‘ brightness enlightens the whole circle of figures,
 ‘ and is so bright, that it seems to hide the face of
 ‘ herself to the spectators below.

‘ Over

‘ Over the entrance of the front of the THEATRE, are three figures tumbling down; first *Envy*, with her snaky hairs, squint eyes, hag’s breast, pale venomous complexion, strong, but ugly limbs, and shriveled skin, frightened from above by the sight of the shield of *Pallas*, with the *Gorgon’s* head in it, against which she opposes her snaky tresses; but her fall is so precipitous, that she has no command of her arms.

‘ Then *Rapine*, with her fiery eyes, grinning teeth, sharp twangs, her hands imbrued in blood, holding a bloody dagger in one hand, in the other a burning flambeau: with these instruments threatening the destruction of Learning, and all its habitations, but is prevented by an *Herculean Genius*, or *Power*.

‘ Next that is represented brutish scoffing *Ignorance*, endeavouring to villify and contemn what she understands not, which is charmed by a *Mercurial Genius* with his *Caduceus*.’

The allegorical Pictures on the Cieling, above explained, were done by Streater, serjeant painter to King Charles the Second; but the colours, as well as the canvass, having been greatly injured by time, the work was cleaned and repaired in 1762 by Mr. Kettle, an ingenious Portrait Painter of London; at which time the whole inside was also decorated, with new gilding, painting, and other ornaments, at the expence of One Thousand Pounds; so that this is now universally allowed to be the most superb and splendid room in Europe.

Besides the cieling, the room is furnished with three admirable full-length Portraits, of Archbishop Sheldon, the Duke of Ormond above mentioned, and Sir Christopher Wren. Nor should we forget to mention a good Statue of Charles II. on the outside of the circular part; the edifice being somewhat in the form of a Roman D.

This

This beautiful structure was erected from the Design of Sir Christopher Wren, A. D. 1669, at the expence of Archbishop Sheldon, then chancellor; who having bestowed 15,000*l.* in building it, endowed it with 2000*l.* to purchase lands for its perpetual repair.

In the Theatre are celebrated the Public Acts, and the annual Commemoration of Benefactors to the University on the 2d of July, instituted by the late Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham; with some other solemnities.

THE ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM.

WESTWARD of the Theatre stands the Ashmolean Museum, so called from its founder Elias Ashmole, Esq; Windsor Herald in the reign of Charles II. This munificent patron of learning, in the year 1677, made an offer to bestow upon the University all the Rarities he had purchased from the two Tradescants, successively physic gardeners at Lambeth; together with his own collection of Coins, Manuscripts, &c. on condition that they should build a fabric for their reception. The building was accordingly erected, and finished in the year 1682, under the conduct of Sir Christopher Wren. It is inferior to no modern edifice in point of symmetry and elegance. Its front towards the street is about 60 feet in length. The eastern Portico is remarkably well finished in the Corinthian Order, and adorned with variety of characteristical embellishments. This piece of architecture is deservedly reckoned equal to any in the University; though, like many others, it is so much crouded by the neighbouring buildings, that the spectator cannot command a proper view of it.

In

In pursuance of his promise, Ashmole presented to the University a large and valuable collection of Natural Bodies, together with his coins and manuscripts; he also bequeathed at his death three gold chains, one of philigrain work, consisting of 60 links, weighing 22 ounces, with a medal of the duke of Brandeburgh; the other a collar of S's, with a medal of the late king of Denmark; and the third a chain of equal weight and value, with a medal of the Emperor Joseph; all which he had received as honorary presents on occasion of his book concerning the Order of the Garter.

The Museum has been greatly enriched since its first foundation, by several ample and valuable benefactions. The chief natural curiosities, are a large collection of bodies, horns, bones, &c. of animals, preserved dry or in spirits; numerous specimens of minerals and metals; shells, especially those of Dr. Martin Lister, mentioned in his History of the Animals of England, 4to. together with his ores, fossils, &c. many of which are described in the Philosophical Transactions, or in the pieces published by that ingenious Naturalist.

It contains also a small but well chosen collection of exotic plants, sent from the East Indies by James Pound, M. B. But it has been chiefly indebted to the care and munificence of its two first keepers, Dr. Robert Plott, and Mr. Edward Lhwyd; the former of which gave all the Natural Bodies mentioned in his Histories of the Counties of Stafford and Oxon, and the latter the large collections he had made in his travels through the greatest part of England, Wales and Ireland. A catalogue of many of these was published by himself, elegantly adorned with copper-plates, in the year 1669, under the title of *Lithophylacii Britannici Ichnographia*. To these valuable

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luable treasures a great addition has lately been made by the Rev. William Borlase, who presented to the University all the specimens of chrystals, mundicks, coppers, tins, &c. described in his Natural History of Cornwall; which present he also accompanied with his manuscript copy of the history, and the original drawings.

Amongst the Curiosities of Nature must be reckoned the large Magnet given to the Museum by the Right Hon. the Countess of Westmoreland, the lady of our late Chancellor. It is of an oval shape, its longer diameter 18 inches, its shorter 12, and supports a weight of 145 pounds. It is enclosed in an elegant case of mahogany, made at his lordship's expence; and may be justly deemed one of the greatest ornaments, as well as rarities of this place.

Nor is this repository deficient in a good collection of Antiquities; such as urns, statues, sacrificial vessels, and utensils; it being possessed of most of those described in the Britannia, by Bishop Gibson, pag. 695, 1^o.02. Here are also many Grecian, Roman, and Saxon coins, the gift of the founder, and Thomas Brathwaite, Esq.

Amongst the works of art, a model of a Ship given by Dr. Clark, and a picture representing our Saviour going to his Crucifixion, made of feathers, deserve particular notice; also a very ancient piece of St. Cuthbert, made by order of King Alfred, and worn, as is supposed, by that monarch.

Here are also some good Paintings: A dead Christ, the work of Hanibal Carrache; several portraits of the Tradescant family, particularly Sir John the grandfather, drawn after his death; Thomas Earl of Arundel, and the Duke of Norfolk, his son, by Vandyke; Likewise, the Founder of the Museum, in a carved frame of elegant workmanship, and an extraordinary representation of Christ's descent into hell, by Brugell.

Besides

Besides the room in which the Curiosities are deposited, there are three small libraries; the first called by the name of Ashmole's Study, containing his printed books and manuscripts, chiefly relating to matters of heraldry and antiquity; in which also are the manuscripts of Sir William Dugdale, author of the *Monasticon*, &c. The second is that of Dr. Lister, consisting of printed books in physic, and the best editions of the Classics, in which also are preserved the copper-plates, belonging to the History of Shells, published by that author, of which a new and improved edition has been lately printed at the expence of the University. The last is that of Anthony Wood, containing the valuable manuscript collection of that learned and laborious antiquarian*.

In the room on the first floor, lectures are read in experimental philosophy. Underneath is an elaboratory for courses of chemistry and anatomy.

The care and direction of the Museum is vested in six visitors, viz. the Vice Chancellor, the Dean of Christ Church, the Principal of Brasen Nose, the King's Professor of Physic, and the two Proctors for the time being. These have the nomination of the Head Keeper, and meet annually on Trinity-Monday, to inspect the state of the collection, and to pass the accounts. Ashmole designed to have endowed his foundation with ample revenues, and has in his Statutes expressed the sums appointed for this purpose, namely 50*l.* per ann. for the head keeper, 15*l.* to the librarian, and 5*l.* for an assistant; but this generous intention was never put into execution; so that the profits at present arise only from the gratuities given by strangers for the exhibition of the curiosities, which fall greatly short of the original design.

* See a very useful catalogue, on a new plan, lately printed.

THE CLARENDON PRINTING-HOUSE.

THE Clarendon Printing-House is almost contiguous to the Theatre. It is a magnificent structure, consisting of two stories, and is 115 feet in length. The street front has a noble Doric portico, whose columns equal the height of the first story. The back front is adorned with three-quarter columns of the same dimensions, and a statue of the Earl of Clarendon. Over the top of the building are statues of the Nine Muses. As we enter from the Schools, on the right hand, are two rooms where Bibles and books of Common Prayer are printed: Over these are large and elegant apartments, rented of the University by Mess. Wright and Gill of London. The left side consists of rooms for the University Press; together with one well-executed apartment, adorned with an excellent portrait of Queen Anne by Kneller, appointed for the meetings of the Heads of Houses and Delegates.

This Edifice was built A. D. 1711, by the profits arising from the sale of Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion; the copy of which had been presented to the University by his sons, the Lords Clarendon and Rochester.

Our account of the Public Buildings, is properly succeeded by a description of

THE PHYSICK GARDEN.

THE Physic Garden is situated to the south of Magdalen College. We pass through a small court to the grand entrance, worthy of Inigo Jones, but designed by Nicholas Stone. It is of the Doric Order

Order, and ornamented with rustic work. It is moreover adorned with a Bust of the Founder, Lord Danby, a Statue of Charles I. and another of Charles II. On the face of the Corona and the Frieze is the following inscription, "*Gloriæ Dei optimi maximi Honori Caroli I. Regis in Usus Academiæ et Reipublicæ Henricus Comes Danby, Anno 1632.*" The same inscription is on the garden front.

The Garden, which is five acres in circumference, is surrounded by a noble wall, with other portals in the rustic style, at proper distances. The ground is divided into four Quarters. On the right and left at our entrance, are two neat and convenient Green-houses, stocked with a valuable collection of Exotics. The Quarters are filled with a complete Series of such plants as grow naturally, disposed in their respective classes. Without the walls, on the east, is an admirable Hot-house; where various plants, brought from the warmer climates, are raised: Of these the chief are, the Pine Apple, the Plantain, the Coffee Shrub, the Caper-Tree, the Cinnamon, the Creeping Cereus, &c.

This Garden was instituted by the Earl of Danby, abovementioned, A.D. 1632; who having replenished it with plants for the use of Students in Botany, settled an annual revenue for its support. It has been since much improved by Dr. Sherrard, who assigned 3000*l.* for the maintenance of a Professor of Botany.

††† We next proceed to a survey of the several Colleges, beginning with that of St. Mary Magdalene. From thence, the rest are so placed in our account, that if the route of the Spectator follow the course of their description, they may be all visited with the greatest convenience and expedition.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

THE College of St. Mary Magdalene is situated without the East-gate of the city, on the borders of the river Cherwell. A Doric Portal, decorated with a statue of the Founder, introduces us to the west front of the College, which is a striking specimen of the Gothic manner. The gate under the west window of the chapel demands a minute examination. It is adorned with five small, but elegant figures; that on the right represents the Founder; the next is William of Wykeham, in whose college at Winchester, the Founder was schoolmaster; the third is St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the college is dedicated; the fourth is Henry III. who founded the Hospital, since converted into this college; and the last St. John the Baptist, by whose name the said hospital was called.

On the left are the Lodgings of the President, lately much enlarged and improved. Nearly contiguous to these is a stately gateway, the original entrance into the college, but since disused, formed in a tower, whose sides are adorned with statues of four of the persons abovementioned. It has been observed that the slender arches, separate and distinct from the other curve mouldings, in this and the chapel gateway, were formerly esteemed *curious masonry*; but it should be remembered, that *curious masonry* was more common three centuries ago, than at present. It must however be allowed that they relieve the work, and have an elegant effect.

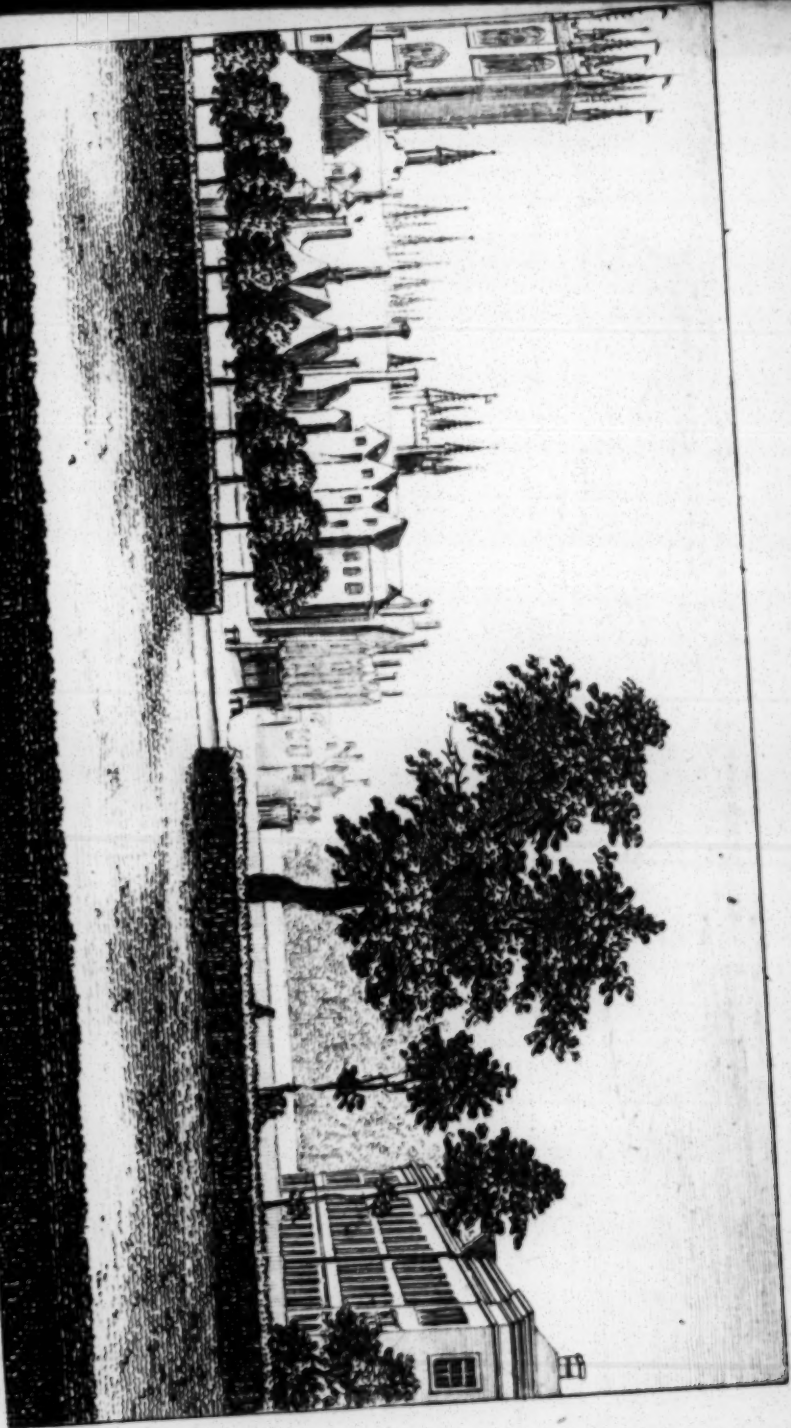
From this area we pass into a cloister which surrounds a venerable old quadrangle. On the south are the Chapel and Hall. We enter the chapel on the right hand at entering the cloister. The ante-chapel is spacious, supported with two staff moulded pillars, extremely

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Windsor College from the Esplanade of the Water Walk.



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extremely light, where a new pulpit, of elegant workmanship, in the Gothic Style, together with seats on each side have lately been erected. In the west window are some fine remains of glass painted in *claro obscuro*. The subject is the resurrection. The design is after one invented and executed by Schwartz, for the wife of William Duke of Bavaria, more than 200 years since, which was afterwards engraved by Sadeler. The choir is solemn, and handsomely decorated. The windows, each of which contains six figures, almost as large as life, of Primitive Fathers, Saints, Martyrs, and Apostles, are finely painted in the taste, and about the time, of that just described. These windows formerly belonged to the ante-chapel, the two near the altar excepted, which were lately done, being all removed hither, A. D. 1741. In the confusion of the civil wars, the original choir windows were taken down and concealed. They did not, however, escape the rage of fanaticism and ignorance: they were unluckily discovered by a party of Cromwell's troopers, who spreading them along the cloisters, jumped upon them in their jack-boots, with the utmost satisfaction, and entirely destroyed them. The altar-piece was performed by Isaac Fuller, about 90 years ago. It represents the resurrection, and I suspect, never received the last finishing. It evidently wants grace and composition, and has too much of the Flemish colouring and expression. Many of the figures are however finely drawn. This painting is elegantly celebrated by Mr. Addison, formerly a Student of this House, in a Latin poem, printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*. Under this piece is another admirable picture of our Lord bearing the cross, supposed to be the work of Guido. It was taken at Vigo: and being brought into England by the late Duke of Ormond, came into the possession of William Freeman, Esq; of Hamels

in Hertfordshire, who gave it to the Society. The altar is fitted up in the modern style, with a well-executed wainscot, and columns, of the Corinthian Order, charged with other elegant embellishments. It is designed to wainscot the whole Choir in the same manner. Choir-service is performed in this Chapel at ten and four every day: except, that on Sundays and Holidays, the morning service is sung at eight, as it is in all the Choirs of the University.

The Hall is a stately Gothic Room, well proportioned, and handsomely finished. It has four whole length Portraits, viz. of the Founder, Dr. Butler, William Freeman, Prince Rupert; and two half-lengths, viz. Bishop Warner, and Dr. Hammond.

Great pains have been taken to unriddle the latent meaning of the Hieroglyphics which surround the cloister. Some affirm, that they are nothing more than the licentious invention of the Mason; while others as warmly contend, that they contain a complete system of academical discipline.

From this Court, through a narrow passage on the north, we are led into a beautiful opening, one side of which is bounded by a noble and elegant edifice in the modern taste, consisting of three stories, 300 feet in length. The front rests on an Arcade, whose roof is finely stuccoed. It is intended to add two other sides; but as the present Opening to the meadows and hills on the right, produces so charming an effect, we could almost wish the College might never execute their original design. Through the centre of this building we pass into the Grove, or Paddock, which is formed into many delightful walks and lawns, and stocked with about thirty or forty head of deer.

No college enjoys a more agreeable or extensive Environ. Besides the Grove, just mentioned, there is a meadow within the College-precincts, consisting

of

of about thirteen acres, surrounded by a pleasant walk, called the Water-walk. The whole circuit of the walk is washed by branches of the Cherwell, and has many pretty rural prospects, one of which, from the east, may be seen in the plate annexed. This walk is shaded with hedges and lofty trees, which in one part grow wild, and in the other are cut and disposed regularly. A beautiful opening has lately been made on the west side into the College-grove, by demolishing the old embattled wall on the banks of the river.

This College was founded by William Patten, a native of Wainfleet in Lincolnshire, from whence he has been usually stiled William of Wainfleet. He was educated at Winchester School, and afterwards took his degrees at Oxford, but in what College cannot at this distance of time be determined with certainty. He was first preferred to the Mastership of Winchester School; from thence made Provost of Eton College; advanced to the Bishoprick of Winchester, A. D. 1447; and constituted Lord High Chancellor of England, A. D. 1446.

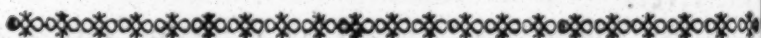
He founded the College, A. D. 1456, for the support of one President, forty fellows, thirty Demies, eligible from any school or county, a Divinity Lecturer, a School-master and Usher, four Chaplains, one Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. It was erected on the site of St. John's Hospital, in remembrance of which, a sermon is annually preached in the College on St. John's Day. Part of the original walls of the said Hospital are yet to be seen on the south side of the Chapel.

The original endowment was most munificent; which yet has been augmented by many considerable benefactors. The most distinguished are Henry VI. William Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel, Claymond, Morwent, &c. Cardinal Wolsey, when Burfar of the

College, A. D. 1492, erected the Tower, which is exceeded by none in strength, height, and beauty; and contains a musical peal of ten bells.

The College at this time consists of a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Divinity Lecturer, a School-master, an Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The whole number of students about 120.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE magnificent front of this College is extended upwards of 260 feet along the south side of the High Street. In it, at due distances, are two stately portals, with a tower over each. That on the west leads into the old court, which is a handsome Gothick Quadrangle, of 100 feet square. Over the gate, at our entrance, on the outside, is a statue of Queen Anne, and within another of James II. Over the eastern entrance, on the outside, is also an admirable statue of Queen Mary, wife of William III. On the south of the Western Quadrangle are the Chapel and Hall. The statue of St. Cuthbert is over the gate of the Chapel, and that of Alfred at the entrance of the hall. The Altar window was given by Dr. Radcliffe, as appears by its inscription, A. D. 1687. The roof of the Chapel is a well-wrought frame of Norway oak. The hall has been lately fitted up in a very beautiful Gothic style, at the expence of many generous contributions, and is a most complete room of the kind. It is of the age of the Chapel.

From this court, through a narrow passage on the east, we are led into another area of three sides. It is opened to a garden on the south. The east, and part

of the north side is taken up by the lodgings of the Master, which are commodious and extensive. In a nich over the gate on the north, is a statue of Dr. Radcliffe. The sides of this court are about 80 feet.

King Alfred is said to have founded this College, A. D. 872. It is evident that he erected certain Halls in Oxford, near, or on the spot where this College now stands; and that he endowed the students of them with certain pensions issuing from the Exchequer. But it is no less certain that these Halls were alienated to the Citizens, and that their pensions were suppressed about the reign of the Conqueror. In fact, the Founder of this College appears to be William Archdeacon of Durham, who purchasing, A. D. 1209, one of the Halls which had been originally erected by Alfred, and very probably stiled University Hall, of the citizens, endowed it with lands. A society being thus established, many other benefactors afterwards appeared, who improved the revenues and buildings. Of these the most considerable are Walter Skirla, Bishop of Durham, who founded three fellowships. Henry Piercy, Earl of Northumberland, A. D. 1443, added the same number. Sir Simon Bennet, in the Reign of Charles I. established four fellowships, and four scholarships. Many others have likewise founded fellowships and exhibitions.

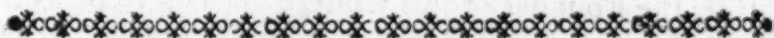
In the Common Room is an excellent Bust in statuary marble, of King *Alfred*, the first Founder of this College, executed by Mr. *Wilton* from an admirable Model by Mr. *Rysbrack*. This is supposed to be one of the best pieces of modern Sculpture in the University, and deserves the Attention of the curious. It was presented to the college by Lord Viscount *Folkestone*.

As to the buildings, the present spacious splendid and uniform structure, began to be erected, A. D.

1634, by the benefaction of Charles Greenwood, formerly Fellow, and was soon carried on by Sir Simon Bennet abovementioned. Nor were succeeding patrons wanting to continue so noble a work; till it was finally completed by Dr. John Radcliffe who erected the whole eastern Quadrangle entirely at his own Expence. He likewise settled on the College 600*l.* per Annum, for two travelling fellowships.

The present society consists of a Master, twelve Fellows, seventeen Scholars, with many other Students, amounting in the whole, to near 70.

Visitor. The KING.

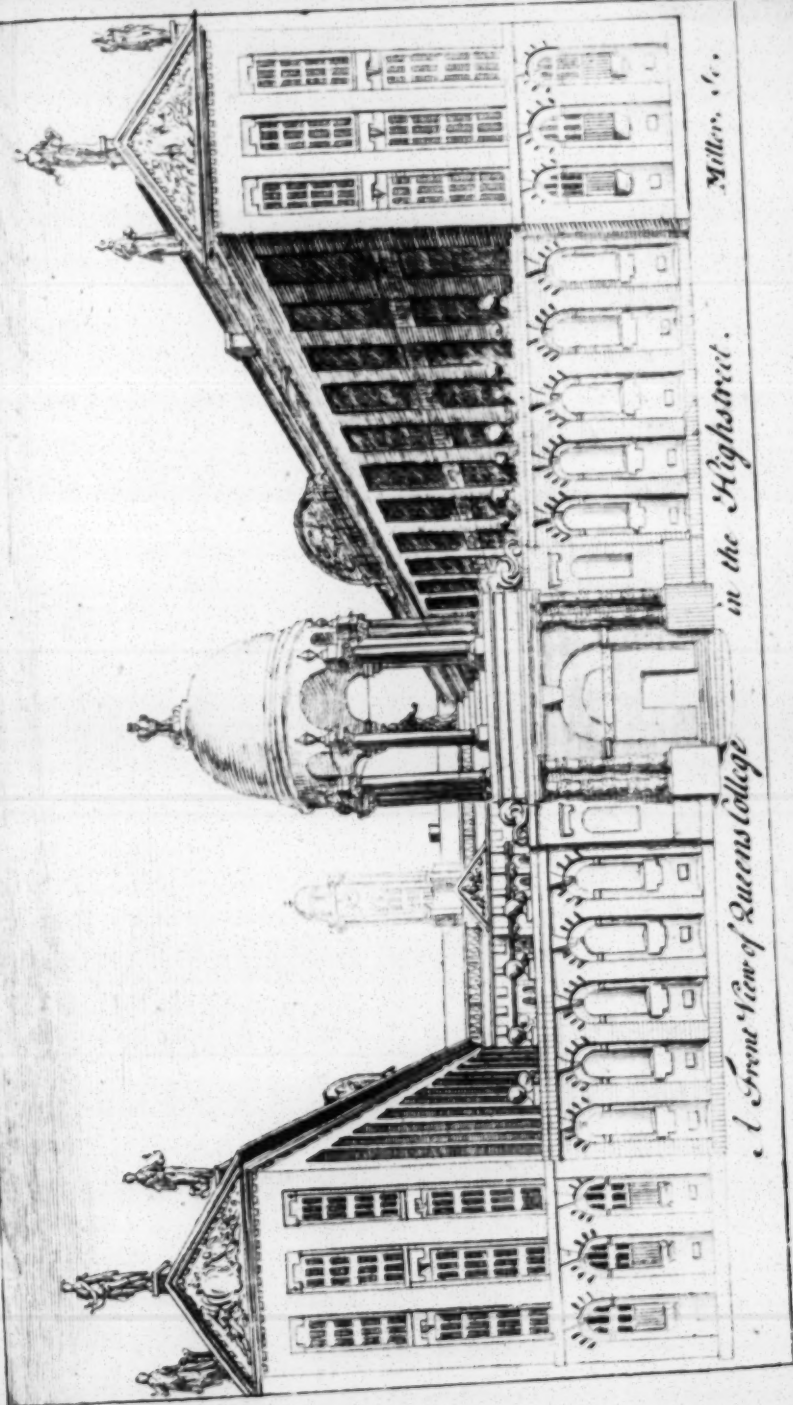


QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

OPPPOSITE to University College, on the North side of the High Street, stands Queen's College. The front, which is formed in the style of the Luxemburgh Palace, is at once magnificent and elegant. In the middle of it is a superb cupola, the construction of which is by some thought too heavy for the rest. Under it is a statue of the late Queen Caroline.

The first court is 140 feet in length, and 130 in breadth. A beautiful cloister surrounds this court except on the north side. Over the western cloister are the Provost's Lodgings, which are spacious and splendid. The north side is formed by the Chapel and Hall, and finely finished in the Doric Order. In the centre, over a Portico leading to the north court, stands a handsome cupola, supported by eight Ionic Columns.

The Chapel is 100 feet long, and 30 broad. It is ornamented in the Corinthian Order, with a beautiful cieling of fretwork. The windows are all of fine old painted glass, viz. 1518; that over the altar
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Miller, sc.

in the High Street.

A Front View of Queen's College

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excepted, representing our Lord's Nativity, which was executed by Mr. Price, A. D. 1717. The most remarkable are two on the north side, of the Last Judgment, and two on the south, of the Ascension. These, with the rest, were removed hither from the old Chapel. There is an Ascension in the roof by Sir James Thornhill.

The Hall is fitted up in the Doric Order, and has an admirable proportion. It is 60 feet long, and 30 broad, with an arched roof, of a correspondent height. It is furnished with excellent Portraits of the Founder and Benefactors. Over the screen is a handsome gallery, intended for music, and as a vestibule to the common room, to which it leads.

The north court is 130 feet long, and 90 broad. On the west stands the Library, which is of the Corinthian Order. Under the east side of this edifice runs a cloyster; its west side is adorned with statues of the Founder and Benefactors, and other pieces of sculpture. The room within is highly finished. The book-cases, which are of Norway Oak, are decorated with well-wrought carving, and in the cieling are some admirable compartments of stucco.

The whole Area, on which this beautiful College, which is one intire piece of well-excuted modern architecture, stands, is an oblong square, 300 feet in length, and 220 in breadth; which being divided by the Hall and Chapel, is formed into the two courts just described.

Robert Eggesfield, a native of Cumberland, and confessor to Queen Philippa, founded this College, A. D. 1340, for one Provost and twelve Fellows, to be chosen from the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland. To these he intended to annex 70 Children or Scholars; a few of which number only, the founder's entire design being prevented by his death

death, were really established. The benefactors have been very numerous. The chief of them are Edward III. and his Queen Philippa, from whom it was called *Queen's College*; King Charles I. who gave six advowsons; Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. and Drs. Lancaster and Halton, formerly Provosts; Sir Francis Bridgman, Lady Betty Hastings, &c.

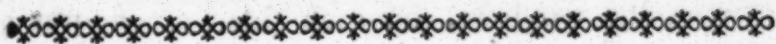
The present edifice was begun by Sir Joseph Williamson, Knt. abovementioned. 1672, who was a most munificent contributor; and being continued by the liberality of several intermediate benefactors, was at length compleated by the noble legacy of Mr. Mitchell of Richmond, who likewise founded eight Fellowships and four Scholarships. These Fellows and Scholars have handsome apartments appropriated to them in the New Buildings, besides an annual Stipend of Fifty Pounds to each of the former; and Thirty Pounds per annum to each of the latter. This Foundation was first filled up by Election from other Colleges of the University on the 26th of October, 1764.

The custom of ushering in the Boar's Head, with a Song, on Christmas-day, is, at present, peculiar to this college: but it was formerly practised all over the kingdom; and the Carol here sung on this occasion, is literally the same with that which was once universally used, except some few *local* alterations.

The college consists, at present, of a Provost, sixteen Fellows, two Chaplains, eight Taberdars, so called from Taberdum, a short gown which they formerly wore, 16 Scholars, two Clerks, and 40 Exhibitioners: To these we may add, the members of Mr. Mitchell's new foundation, just mentioned. The number of students of every sort is above 100.

Visitor. The Archbishop of York.

A L L



ALL SOULS COLLEGE.

ALL Souls College is situated in the High Street, westward of Queen's College. Over the gateway are the statues of the Founder Henry Chichely, and Henry VI.

The first, or old court, is a decent Gothic edifice 124 feet in length, and 72 in breadth. The Chapel on the north side is a stately pile. The Ante-Chapel, in which are some remarkable monuments, is 70 feet long, and 30 broad. We enter the Inner-Chapel, which is of the same dimensions, by a grand flight of marble steps, through a screen constructed by Sir Christopher Wren. The spacious environ of the Altar consists of the richest red-vein marble. Above is a fine Assumption-piece of the Founder, by Sir James Thornhill. The Compartment immediately over the Communion Table is filled with a Picture painted at Rome, in the year 1771, by the celebrated Mr. Mengs. The subject of this Piece is our Saviour's first Appearance to Mary Magdalene after his Resurrection; which is generally called, by the Painters, a *Noli me tangere*, in Allusion to the first Words of Christ's Speech to her, "*Touch me not.*" This Picture is reckoned, by all good Judges, to have great Merit. The Colouring is exquisite; especially in the Body of our Saviour. There is something very amiable, mixed with great dignity, in the Countenance and Character of this Figure; while the mild composure of it is finely contrasted by that extasy of Joy and Astonishment which appears on the Face of Mary. On the right and left, at our approach to the Altar, are two inimitable Urns by the same hand, respectively representing, in their bas-reliefs,

reliefs, the institution of the two Sacraments. Between the windows, on each side, are figures of saints in *claro-obscuro*, bigger than the life : Four of these represent St. Ambrose, St. Jerome, St. Austin and St. Gregory ; the four Latin Fathers, to whom the Chapel is dedicated. The cieling is disposed into compartments embellished with carving and gilding. The whole has an air of much splendor and dignity, and is viewed to the best advantage from the screen.

The Hall, which forms one side of an area to the east, is an elegant modern room. It is furnished with Portraits of the munificent Founder, Colonel Codrington, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. At the high-table is an historical piece by Sir James Thornhill, whose subject is the Finding of the Law†. The figure of Josias, rending his robe, is animated and expressive. Over the chimney-piece, which is handsomely executed, in dove-coloured marble, is a bust of the Founder; on one side is a bust of Linacre, formerly fellow, a famous physician in the reign of Henry VIII. and on the other, of John Leland, a celebrated antiquarian and polite scholar, about the same reign; supposed to have been a member of this House. The rest of the room is adorned with an admirable series of busts from the Antique.

The adjoining Buttery is worthy our observation; it is a well proportioned room, of an oval form, having an arched roof of stone, ornamented with curious workmanship. It was built with the hall.

The second Court is a magnificent Gothic Quadrangle, 172 feet in length, and 155 in breadth. On the south are the Chapel and Hall; on the west a Cloister, with a grand Portico; on the north a Library; and on the east two superb Gothic Towers, in the centre of a series of fine apartments.

† 2 King, xxii. 11.

The Library forms the whole north side of this Court. It is 200 feet in length, 30 in breadth, and 40 in height; and finished in the most splendid and elegant manner. Its outside, in correspondence to the rest of the court, is Gothic. The room itself is furnished with two noble arrangements of book-cases, one above the other, supported by Doric and Ionic pilasters. The upper class is formed in a superb gallery, which surrounds three sides. About the middle of the room, on the north side, is a recess equal to the breadth of the whole room; and in its area is placed the statue of Colonel Codrington, the Founder of the Library. The cieling, and spaces between the windows, are ornamented with the richest stucco, by Mr. Roberts. Over the gallery, a series of Bronzes is interchangeably disposed, consisting of Vases, and the Busts of many eminent men, formerly fellows of this House.

We have here annexed a catalogue, and account of these BUSTS; beginning from the left hand of the eastern window.

1. Sir *Anthony Shirley*, Knight, A. B. Count of the Empire, and Ambassador from *Shah Abbas*, Emperor of *Persia*, to the *Christian* Princes; in the Reign of *James I.* admitted Fellow, 1582.

2. Sir *William Petre*, Knt. L. L. D. Secretary of State to *Henry VIII.* and *Edward VI.* and Privy Counsellor to *Queen Mary* and *Queen Elizabeth*, 1523.

3. *George Clarke*, L. L. D. Secretary of War, and afterwards, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, Secretary to Prince *George of Denmark*, and in five Parliaments Burgess for the University, 1680.

4. Sir *Daniel Dunn*, Knight, L. L. D. Dean of the Arches, and one of the first Burgesses in Parliament for the University, 1567.

5. *Henry Coventry*, Esq; L. L. B. Ambassador at *Paris*, and Secretary of State in the Reign of *Charles II.* 1634.

6. Sir

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6. Sir *Robert Weston*, Knight, L. L. D. Dean of the Arches, and Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, 1536.

7. Sir *William Trumbal*, Knt. L. L. D. Ambassador to the *French* and *Turkish* Courts, in the Reign of *James II.* Secretary of State to King *William III.* and Burgeſs of the University, 1657.

8. *Charles Talbot*, L. L. D. Baron of *Hensel*, and Lord High Chancellor of *England*, 1704.

9. Sir *Christopher Wren*, Knt. the famous Architect, L. L. D. and Savilian Profeſſor of Astronomy, 1653.

10. *Richard Steward*, L. L. D. Dean of *St. Paul's*, Provost of *Eton*, Clerk of the Cloſet to *Charles I.* and Commiſſioner for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs at the Treaty at *Uxbridge*, 1613.

11. *Thomas Tanner*, D.D. Biſhop of *St. Aſaph*, 1696.

12. *James Goldwell*, L. L. D. Biſhop of *Norwich*, and Secretary of State to *Edward IV.* 1441.

13. *Gilbert Sheldon*, D. D. Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Chancellor of the University, 1622.

14. *Brian Duppa*, D. D. Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Preceptor to *Charles II.* when Prince of *Wales*, and Lord Almoner, 1612.

15. *David Pole*, L. L. D. Dean of the Arches and Biſhop of *Peterborough*, 1520.

16. *Jeremy Taylor*, D. D. Biſhop of *Down* and *Connor*, 1635.

17. *John Norris*, A. M. Reſtor of *Bemerton*, *Wilts*, 1680.

18. *Thomas Sydenham*, M. A. 1648.

19. *Thomas Lynaker*, A. M. Founder of the College of Phyſicians, *London*, 1484.

20. Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Knight, A. M. Secretary of the Council, in the Reign of *James I.* and Burgeſs for the University, 1590.

21. Sir *William Byrde*, Knight, L. L. D. Dean of the Arches, and Burgeſs for the University, 1578.

22. Sir *Nathaniel Lloyd*, Knight, L. L. D. Judge Advocate, and Maſter of *Trinity Hall*, in *Cambridge*, 1689.

23. *Robert Hovenden*, D. D. Warden of *All Souls*, 1565.

24. Sir *John Maſon*, Knight, M. B. Privy Counſellor

seller to *Henry VIII. Edward VI. Queen Mary*, and *Queen Elizabeth*, and the first Lay Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*, 1521.

To these we must add a beautiful Bust of the Founder, in white Marble, placed over the grand entrance, and executed by *Mr. Roubilliac*.

Before we quit this court, the Common Room deserves our notice; which is a grand apartment, being a cube of 26 feet, and lighted by a large Venetian window. It is situated between the two towers above mentioned.

The Warden's lodgings, which front the High Street, are commodious and handsome, being formerly the Dwelling-House of *Dr. Clarke*, formerly fellow, and given by him for the use of the Wardens of this House successively.

This College was founded by *Henry Chichely*, a native of *Higham Ferrers* in *Northamptonshire*, and one of *Wykeham's* original Fellows of *New-College*; and, through a course of preferments, at length Archbishop of *Canterbury*; for one Warden, 40 Fellows, two chaplains, three clerks, and three choristers, A. D. 1437. It is stiled in the Charter, "THE COLLEGE OF THE SOULS OF ALL FAITHFUL PEOPLE DECEASED, OF OXFORD."

For the more liberal endowment of this Society, the Founder procured of *Henry VI.* a grant of the Revenues of many of the dissolved alien Priors. He expended beside purchase-money for the site, &c. the sum of 4545*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* in the Buildings of his College; namely, the present old court, and the original refectory, which, with a cloyster since removed, enclosed part of the area of the new quadrangle. At his decease he bequeathed it 134*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and one thousand marks. In his Statutes he gives a Preference in elections to those candidates, who shall prove themselves

themselves to be of his Blood and Kindred. These have multiplied so fast, within the space of 400 years, that it is probable the time is not far off when the Society will be entirely filled with his own Relations. It appears by the *Stemmata Chicheleana*, or, *Pedigree of the Chichele Family*, published in the Year 1765; and from the Supplement to that Collection, published in the Year 1775; that upwards of one hundred and twenty of the Families of the English Peerage, between fifty and sixty of the Scotch and Irish, more than one hundred and thirty of the English Baronetage, with many hundreds of the Gentry and Commonalty of England, Scotland and Ireland, may now derive themselves from the same Stock with the Founder of All-Souls, viz. from his Father Thomas Chichele of Higham Ferrers.

The principal Benefactors are Colonel Christopher Codrington, Governor of the Leeward Islands, formerly Fellow, who, besides a valuable Collection of Books, granted by Will 6000l. for building the Library, and added 4000l. for purchasing books: Dr. George Clarke, the late Duke of Wharton, Doddington Greville, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Of the combined munificence of all, or most of these, the second court, above described, is an illustrious Monument.

We must not omit a remarkable ceremony which is annually celebrated in this College; the solemn Commemoration of the discovery of a Mallard of an extraordinary size, in a drain or sewer, at the time of digging for the foundation of the walls. This peculiar custom we are rather induced to mention, as it has given occasion to a Pamphlet of infinite wit and humour, entitled, "*A Compleat Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls College, &c.*"

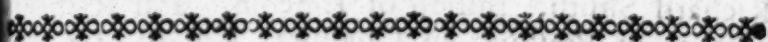
* Printed for J. Fletcher, in the Turle, Oxon.

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That learned Antiquarian, the Reverend Mr. Poin-
ter, Rector of Slapton in Northamptonshire, had in-
sinuated, that this Mallard was, in fact, a Goose.
A suggestion not less false than injurious; and which
the author of our pamphlet has clearly confuted, from
the authentic account which Thomas of Walsing-
ham has given of every circumstance relating to the
original detection of this wonderful Bird, in a ma-
nuscript said to be repositied in the Bodleian Library.
Whatever the real truth of the controversy may be,
it is well known that every year, on the 14th day of
January, an entertainment is provided in the even-
ing, and an excellent old Ballad, adapted to ancient
Music, is sung in remembrance of the *Mallard*. This
is called the *Mallard Night*.

This College consists of one Warden, 40 Fellows,
two Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers. No
independent students are admitted.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.



BRAZEN-NOSE COLLEGE.

BRAZEN-NOSE College constitutes the west
side of the Radcliffe Square. It has two courts.
The first, which is the original one, consists of the
old lodgings of the Principal, and chambers of the
Fellows and Students, and the Refectory, which is
elegantly fitted up, and adorned with portraits. Over
its portico are two antique busts; the one of Alfred,
who built little University Hall, or King's Hall, on
the site of which the present College is partly founded;
and the other of John Erigena, a Scotchman, who
first read lectures in the said Hall, A. D. 882. Over
the door leading up to the Common Room, which
was originally the Chapel, is the following inscrip-
tion, " ti A°. 1509, et Reg. Hen. 8 pri°.

" Nomine

" *Nomine divino Lyncoln præful, quoque Sutton,*

" *Hanc posuere petram Regis ad imperium.*

i. e. " In the name of God, the Bishop of Lincoln,
" and Sutton, laid this stone, at the command of the
" King." In this court is a statue of Cain and Abel.

We enter the second court through a passage on the left hand of the gate of the first. It is planned in a good taste, and was probably the work of Sir Christopher Wren. The Cloister on the east side, supports the Library. On the south stands the Chapel, which is at once neat and splendid. The roof, which being a frame of wood, is an admirable imitation of Gothic stone-work, and the altar, with its decorations, particularly demand our attention. It was finished, A. D. 1667, as was the whole court. An elegant House, connected with the College, and fronting the High-Street, has been lately fitted up at a considerable Expence, for the Principal.

This College was founded, A. D. 1509, by Richard Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Richard Sutton, of Presbury in Cheshire, Knight, for the maintenance of one Principal, and fifteen Fellows. To this number succeeding benefactions have added Five Fellows, thirty-two scholars, and four Exhibitioners. The late Principal, Dr. Shippen, was likewise a memorable Benefactor to this House, by procuring it several advowsons.

With regard to the very singular Name of this College, it appears, that the Founders erected their House on the site of two ancient Hostels, or Halls; little University Hall, mentioned above, and Brazen-Nose Hall. The latter of these acquired its name from some Students removed to it from a Seminary, in the temporary University of Stamford, so denominated, on account of an iron ring, fixed in a nose of brass, and serving as a knocker to the gate.

The

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The present members of this House, are one Principal, 20 Fellows, 32 Scholars, and four Exhibitioners; together with about 40 or 50 Students besides.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

THIS College stands opposite to the grand gate of the Schools. It consists of one irregular court, which has been lately beautified from a fund raised for that purpose by the late Principal. Part of this court consists of a small quantity of modern buildings, viz. the south-east angle, and the chapel erected about thirty years since; in the style of which the whole College is to be rebuilt. A plan of the projected Quadrangle may be seen in the Oxford Almanack of the year MDCCXLVII.

This House was formerly called Hartford, or Hart Hall; founded by Walter Stapleton, Bishop of Exeter, A.D. 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a Charter of Incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and publick spirited Principal, who has also consigned an estate towards its endowment, this ancient Hostel was converted into a College, September 8, 1740. The foundation consists of a Principal, four senior Fellows or tutors, and junior Fellows or assistants, beside a certain number of students or scholars.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

NEW COLLEGE.

NEW College is situated eastward of the Schools, and is separated from Queen's College, by a narrow lane on the south.

The

The first court is about 168 feet in length, and 129 in breadth. In the centre is a statue of Minerva, given by Sir Henry Parker, of Honington in Warwickshire. The north side, which consists of the Chapel and Hall, is a noble specimen of Gothic magnificence. The two upper stories of the east side form the Library. On the west are the lodgings of the Warden, which are commodious and ample, adorned with many valuable portraits. The third story of this court was added to the Founder's original building, A. D. 1674.

We enter the Chapel at the north-west angle. This Chapel exceeds all in the University. The Ante-Chapel, which is supported by four pillars of fine proportion, runs at right angles to the Choir, and is 80 feet long and 36 broad. The Choir, which we enter by a Gothic Screen of beautiful construction, is 100 feet long, 35 broad, and 65 high.

Over the Communion Table is an Original Painting of the celebrated *Annibal Caracci*, presented to this College by the Earl of Radnor.—The Subject of this Piece is the Shepherds coming to Christ immediately after his Nativity.—The Virgin, Angels, and Shepherds, are represented as jointly celebrating the Nativity in the divine Hymn of “Glory to God in the Highest, &c.” The Composition and Drawing is admirable. The Force and Spirit of the Shepherds is finely contrasted by the Elegance and Grace of the Virgin and attending Angels. It is observable, that, by the different Attitudes of the Shepherds, the Painter ingeniously discovers the whole Muscling of the Human Body; which is displayed with great Truth and Science. The Style of the Landscape is great, and the Colouring warm, but grave and solemn. The Picture seems at length to have reached its original Destination, for there is great Reason to believe it

was intended for an Altar Piece. This valuable Piece, it is said, was once in the Possession of that judicious Collector M. *Colbert*, Minister to *Lewis XIV.* The altar itself is approached by a noble flight of marble steps. It is enclosed by a well-wrought rail of iron-work, the gift of Mr. *Terry*, formerly Fellow, and is covered with a rich pall of crimson velvet, given by Dr. *Burton*, the late Head Master of Winchester School. From this situation, the organ, with the stall-work underneath, has a striking effect. Nor are the stalls, with their ornaments, on either side, unworthy of the rest, being remarkably elegant in the style of the light Gothic.

The windows on the south side are most beautifully painted by the late Mr. *Price* of London; each window representing eight figures of Saints and Martyrs, with their respective symbols and insignia, as large as the life: and those on the North were, in September, 1774, superbly finished by Mr. *Pecket* of York. These contain twenty-four figures of the Patriarchs and Prophets, as large as life, each within a nich, upon a pedestal, and under a canopy of Gothic architecture: the whole entirely new, and measuring 700 square feet. The design and execution do equal honour to the painter; and there is great variety as well as brilliancy in the colouring. The figures are, Adam, Eve, Seth, Enoch, Methuselah, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Judah, Moses, Aaron, Baruch, Hoseah, Daniel, Ezekiel, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, and Zephaniah. The Ante-chapel has likewise lately received great ornament from a new western window, painted by Mr. *Pecket*.

Choir-service is performed here every day at eleven and five, and is probably no where performed with

more solemnity, or heard to better advantage. The organ is a most admirable instrument, erected by the famous Dolham; and since improved with the addition of the clarion-stop and swelling organ, by Mr. John Byfield.

Near the Chapel is a noble Cloyster which constitutes a Quadrangle, 146 feet in length on two sides, and 105 the other two, with a garden in the area. Contiguous to it, on the north, is a large and lofty tower, with ten bells.

The Hall, to which we pass at the north east side of the Quadrangle, is of excellent proportion, being 78 feet in length, 33 in breadth, and 43 in height. Its wainscot, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. is curious, and much in character. At the east end are portraits of the munificent Founder, William of Wykeham; William of Wainfleet, Founder of Magdalen College, who was Schoolmaster of Wykeham's College at Winchester; and Henry Chichely, the founder of All Souls College. Fellow of New College, while the Founder was yet living.

The two rooms of which the Library before mentioned consists, are 70 feet long, and 22 broad. The Library is furnished with a fine collection, and well known to the Learned for its many valuable manuscripts.

In the Chapel is shewn the Crozier of the Founder, one of the noblest curiosities, and almost the only one of its kind now remaining in this kingdom. It is nearly seven feet in height, is of silver gilt, embellished with variety of the richest Gothic Workmanship, and charged with figures of angels and the tutelar saints of the Cathedral Church of Winchester, executed with an elegance equal to the

of a more modern age. It is finely preserved, and from a length of almost 400 years, has lost but little of its original splendor and beauty.

From this Quadrangle we pass into the Garden-court. This beautiful area, by means of a succession of retiring wings, displays itself gradually, as we approach the Garden, from which it is separated by a sumptuous iron pallisade, 130 feet in length. This court has a noble effect from the Mount in the Garden; and the prospect is still farther improved by the appearance of the old Gothic Spires and Battlements, which overlook the new building from the Founder's court. It began to be erected, A. D. 1682, at the expence of the college, assisted by many liberal contributions.

The Garden in general is judiciously disposed. Great part of it, as likewise part of the College, is surrounded by the city wall; which from this circumstance of serving as a fence or boundary to the College precincts, is here, and here only, preserved entire, with its battlements and bastions, to a considerable extent.

On the south side is a pleasant Bowling-Green, shaded to the west by a row of Elms, and on the east by tall Sycamores, the branches of which being interwoven and incorporated with each other, from end to end, are justly admired as a natural curiosity.

This College was founded by William Wykeham, a native of Wykeham, a small town in Hampshire, whence he was probably called William of Wykeham. Besides other ample preferments to which he was advanced by the favour of Edward III. he was constituted Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Winchester, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

Having liberally maintained seventy Students, in several Halls of the University, particularly Hart Hall, and New Inn Hall, for some years, he obtained a Charter to found a College in Oxford, for a Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and one Sexton. The foundation stone was laid on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1379. The college was entirely finished, A. D. 1386; and on the 14th day of April in the same year, at the hour of nine in the morning, the Society took possession of it, chanting in solemn procession. In the following year, he founded another noble college at Winchester, for the liberal support of a Warden, ten Fellows, three Chaplains, one School-master, one Usher, seventy Scholars, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers; and ordained it to be a perpetual seminary for supplying the vacancies of his college at Oxford. This illustrious patron of Literature and Virtue, crowned the beneficence of his life, by bequeathing in his last Will, legacies to the amount of 6000*l.* a prodigious sum in that age, for various charitable purposes. He survived the foundation of his colleges several years, and died September 27, A. D. 1404.

The principal benefactors are, John Buckingham, Bishop of Lincoln, A. D. 1388. Thomas Beckington, A. D. 1440. Thomas Jane, A. D. 1494. Clement Harding, A. D. 1507. Wareham Archbishop of Canterbury; Shirebourne Bishop of Winchester; John Smith, William Fleshmonger, with many others.

This College, dedicated to St. Mary Winton, has been called *New College*, from its first foundation; being at that time an object of publick curiosity, and far superior in point of extent and grandeur, to any college

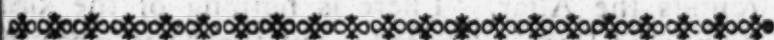
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college that had then appeared. It was the first effort to magnificence ever exhibited in Oxford; and probably Merton was, before this, the most splendid college in the University, though then by no means adorned with buildings as at present. The rest of the colleges then existing, viz. Baliol, University, Queen's, Exeter, and Oriel, were very small and inconsiderable structures.

The members of this College are one Warden, seventy Fellows, ten Chaplains, three Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and one Sexton; together with many Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



WADHAM COLLEGE.

THIS College stands in the northern suburb called Holywell, the front being opposite to Trinity Gardens. Under a stately central tower we enter the Quadrangle, which is nearly 130 feet square.

A Portico, decorated with the statue of the Founder, the Foundress, James I. and other ornaments, leads us to the Hall. This is a spacious and lofty Gothic Room, furnished with some valuable Portraits. From hence we pass into a Cloister, which constitutes one side of a small area; the Chapel being on the left, and the Kitchen, with the Library over it, on the right. The Cloister, with its superstructure, in the midst of which is a handsome Common Room, forms a sort of east front, from whence we have a beautiful prospect over the meadows to the distant Hills. This room most admirable portrait of an old woman.

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The Chapel is spacious and venerable. The Ante-Chapel, like those at Merton, New college, All-Souls, and Magdalen, runs at right angles to the Choir, having a proportionable height, length, and breadth. The east window is admirably painted by Van Ling, a Dutchman, A. D. 1622. It was given by Sir John Strangeways, represents the Passion of our Lord, and is said to have cost 1500*l*. The windows on the right side are perhaps by the same hand; but those on the left are poor, and of a later age.

The curious spectator will be extremely pleased with a most singular piece of painting which surrounds the Altar. There is nothing of the kind now to be seen in Oxford; but the Altar-pieces of Magdalen and All-Souls, were formerly finished in the same manner. The painting is on cloth, which being of an ailt-colour, serves for the medium: the lines and shades are done with a brown crayon, and the lights and heightening with a white one. These dry colours being pressed with hot-irons, which produced an exudation from the cloth, are so incorporated into its texture and substance, that they are proof against a brush, or even the harshest touch. The figures are finely drawn, and have a wonderful effect. It is the workmanship of Isaac Fuller, who painted the Resurrection-piece over the Altar at Magdalen, and flourished near an hundred years since. The subject of the front is the Lord's Supper; on the north side, Abraham and Melchisedeck; and on the south, the Children of Israel gathering Manna, are respectively represented.

This College was designed by Nicholas Wadham, Esq; of Merifield in Somersetshire, and executed in pursuance of his last Will, by Dorothy his Widow,

A. D.

A. D. 1613, for the maintenance of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The statutes direct, that the Warden shall quit the College in case of marriage; that the Fellows shall enjoy the benefit of the society no longer than eighteen years after their regency in Arts; that the scholars, from whom the fellows are chosen, shall be appointed three from Somersetshire, three from Essex, and the remainder from any part of Great Britain.

The buildings of this House have not received the least alteration from the time of the Foundress: and as they now stand, are the entire result of the first architect. From this circumstance they derive an uniformity and regularity scarcely to be paralleled in any other college of this University. The critical observer must also take notice, that the style of architecture in this college, corresponds, in many particulars, with that of the Public Schools, and of the inner Quadrangle at Merton College. These three Edifices are all of the same age, and were most probably planned by the same Artist. That indefatigable Antiquary, Mr. Herne, among his many curious researches, discovered that the Public Schools were designed by Thomas Holt of York.

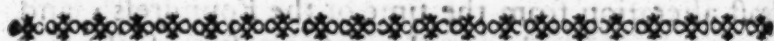
The principal benefactors are, John Goodridge, A. M. who gave, A. D. 1654, his whole Estate at Walthamstow in Essex, for the Endowment of several Exhibitions, &c. and Dr. Hody, Greek Professor, who founded four exhibitions for students in Hebrew, and six for others in Greek of 10l. each. Dr. Philip Bisse, Archdeacon of Taunton, gave above two thousand volumes to the Library; in which is preserved his Portrait at full length, given by the Foundress, Lord Wyndham, very lately bequeathed two thou-

land pounds; fifteen hundred of which are appointed for the encrease of the Warden's salary, and the residue for ornamenting the House.

Lisle, the late Warden, Bishop of Norwich, added two exhibitions.

This college consists of one Warden, fifteen Fellows, and fifteen Scholars; two Chaplains, two Clerks, and sixteen Exhibitioners. The number of Students of every kind about fifty.

Visitor. The Bishop of Bath and Wells.



TRINITY COLLEGE.

OPPPOSITE the Turl stands Trinity College. A spacious avenue, fenced from the street by an handsome iron pallisade, with folding gates, adorned on the outside with the arms of the donor the Earl of Guildford, and on the inside with those of the Founder, leads us to the front of the College, which consists of the Chapel, and the Gateway, with its Tower. Over the gate, in stone, are the arms of the Founder, surrounded with a wreath of Laurel, and supported by the Genii of Fame. In the first court are the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Lodgings of the President.

The chapel has a peculiar elegance, which results from an assemblage of the most finished, and yet the most simple ornaments. The carvings about the screen, which is of Cedar, are very masterly. The Altar-piece of the same wood, is, besides other embellishments, charged with exquisite festoons by Guibbons. Under an Alcove near the Altar, is a fine Gothic Tomb, on which are the effigies of the libe-

ral Founder and his Lady, in Alabaster*. The cieling is covered with a bold and beautiful stucco.

In the midst of it is an Ascension, which, on the whole is executed in a good taste, but perhaps has too much of the French manner. It was painted by Peter Berchett, a Frenchman.

The Hall is spacious and well proportioned, in the Gothic style, and adorned with portraits of the Founder and his Lady; and three of the Presidents, Kettel, Bathurst, and Sykes. The Cieling has been lately enriched with Stucco; and, by other decorations and improvements, this room is rendered both elegant and commodious.

In the Library is shewn a valuable manuscript of Euclid; being a translation from the Arabic into Latin, before the discovery of the original Greek, by Adelardus Bathoniensis, in 1130. It is extremely fair, and contains all the books. It was given by the Founder, together with several other manuscripts; who likewise furnished this Library with many costly printed volumes chiefly in folio, at that time esteemed no mean collection.

In the Library windows are many compartments of old painted glass, but much injured by the Presbyterians in the Grand Rebellion. The painted Glass in the original Chapel of this College, which is reported to have been remarkably beautiful, was entirely destroyed by the same spirit of sacrilegious and barbarous

* With this Inscription, the greatest part of which is at present concealed by the case which surrounds the Monument. "*Hic jacent corpora Thomæ Pope, Militis, Fundatoris hujus collegii Trinitatis, et D. Elizabethæ, et Margaretæ, uxoris ejus, qui quidem Thomas obiit xxix. die Januarii Anno Domini MDLVIII.*" i. e. Here lie the bodies of Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this College of the Trinity, and of Lady Elizabeth, and Margaret his wife, which said Thomas died January 29, A. D. 1558.

zeal, still farther exasperated at the following inscription, written in the great East-window over the Altar, "*Orate pro anima Domini Thomæ Pope militis aurati Fundatoris hujus Collegii.*" i. e. "Pray for the Soul of Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, Founder of this College."

The second court is an elegant pile, planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and laid, by Wood, to be one of the first pieces of modern architecture that appeared in the University. It consists of three sides, the north and west of which are to be raised and finished in the manner of that on the south. The opening to the Gardens on the east, has a singular and most agreeable effect.

The Gardens are extensive, and laid out into two divisions. The first, or larger division, is chiefly thrown into open grass-plots. The north-wall is covered with a beautiful yew-hedge. The centre walk is terminated by a well-wrought iron gate, with the Founder's arms at the top, supported by two superb piers. The southern division is a pleasing solitude; consisting of shady walks; with a wilderness of flowering shrubs, disposed into serpentine paths, and much frequented.

This College was founded, March 8, A. D. 1554, by Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, of Tittenhanger in Hertfordshire, Treasurer of the *Court of Augmentations*, in the reign of Henry the eighth, Privy-councillor to Queen Mary, and a singular friend of Sir Thomas More; for the maintenance and education of one President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. The Founder directs, that the Scholars, who succeed to the Fellowships, shall be chosen from his Manors: But if no candidates appear under such qualifications on the day of Election, viz. Trinity-Monday, that they

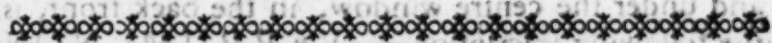
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they shall be supplied from any county of England. He also appoints, that no more than two natives of the same county shall be Fellows of his College at the same time; Oxfordshire excepted, from which county five are permitted.

The principal, and almost only Benefactor, is Dr. Ralph Bathurst, formerly President; who expended 1900*l.* in rebuilding the Chapel, the antient one abovementioned, having been miserably defaced in the Civil Wars.

This College consists of one President, 12 Fellows, and 12 Scholars, instituted by the Founder. These, with the independent members, amount to near 70.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



BALIOLE COLLEGE.

THIS College stands almost contiguous to that of Trinity. A handsome Gothic Gateway leads us into the first court, part of which is finished in the style in which it is intended to rebuild the whole College.

On the north is the Chapel, which was erected about the reign of Henry VIII. It is adorned with some beautiful pieces of painted Glass. The east window particularly demands our regard, which represents the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension of Christ; and for which Nicholas Wadham offered 200*l.* intending it for the east window of the Chapel of his College.

The Hall is handsomely wainscotted. In the Master's Lodgings is a spacious old apartment, whose beautiful bow window projects on the west side of the court, and which was formerly the College Chapel.

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In the Library, which was finished about the year 1477, are many curious manuscripts. Besides this court, there is an area to the north west, consisting of irregular and detached lodgings.

A new elegant Building has lately been added at the south west angle of this College; erected by the donation of the Reverend Mr. Fisher, late Fellow of this Society. Its south front, which is 108 feet six inches in length, consists of three stories, with nine windows in each; and having three Breaks, those at each end have Venetian windows; on the middle Break is formed a Pediment, with a shield in the Tympanum; and the whole surrounded with a Block Cornice. This building is 38 feet six Inches in depth; and under the centre window, in the back front, is the following inscription—**VERBUM NON AMPLIUS FISHER.**

Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Castle in Yorkshire, Father of John Baliol, King of Scotland, A. D. 1268. began the foundation of this College. He appointed certain annual Exhibitions for Students, and intended to provide a house for their reception, but was prevented by death. However his widow, Devorguilla, not only completed, but improved, his design. She obtained a Charter of incorporation, settled the benefaction of her Husband on sixteen Fellows, and conveyed to them a Messuage, on the spot where the College stands at present, for their perpetual habitation, A. D. 1284. Their stipends were, eight pence a week to each Fellow; so that the whole original endowment amounted to no more than 27l. 9s. 4d. per year. It appears that the number of Fellows was afterwards reduced: for about the year 1507, it was ordained, that the society should consist only of one Master, and ten Fellows. But this number has been since

since encreased. Many Scholarships and Exhibitions have been likewise added.

The principal benefactors, are, Philip Somerville, Thomas Stanhope, Peter Blundell, Lady Periam, with several others.

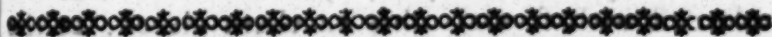
John Warner, Bishop of Rochester, A. D. 1666, founded four Exhibitions for natives of Scotland; whose benefaction was since enlarged by John Snell, esquire.

This College was endowed with lands, though not established by incorporation, a few years before that of Merton.

Nothing of Devorguilla's original Messuage now remains. The present quadrangle began to be erected in the reign of Henry VI.

Here is one Master, twelve Fellows, and eighteen Exhibitioners. The whole number of the society amounts to about 50.

Visitor. His Grace the Archbishop of York.



St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THIS House stands in a retired situation, on the north of Baliol and Trinity Colleges. Before its front is a handsome terrace, shaded with a row of lofty elms. It chiefly consists of two courts. In the first are the Chapel, and Hall, on the north, and the President's Lodgings on the east. The Chapel is decently furnished. The screen and altar are finished in the Corinthian Order. Over the Communion-Table is a beautiful piece of Tapestry, representing our Lord breaking Bread with the two Disciples at Emmaus, from a famous original of Titian. The circumstance

circumstance of the Dog snarling at the Cat, under the Table, is remarkable. The Organ formerly stood on the north side; but a new one has lately been erected over the Screen. The Eagle, which supports the Bible, is a piece of curious workmanship, executed by Mr. Spetzler of Oxford; and was the gift of Thomas Eskourt, Esq; late a Gentleman Commoner of this House. Choir Service is here performed twice every day, at eleven and five.

On the North Wall of this chapel, eastward of the organ, is a singular curiosity. A marble Urn containing the Heart of Dr. Rawlinson, enclosed in a silver Vessel, which was placed here according to the directions in his last Will.

The Hall is fitted up in the modern taste, with great elegance. The screen is of Portland Stone, in the Ionic Order; and the wainscot in the same Order, is remarkably beautiful. The roof and floor are correspondent to the rest. The chimney-piece is magnificent, of variegated marble, over which is a picture of St. John the Baptist, by Titian. It is likewise adorned with several other excellent pieces: at the upper end is a whole length portrait of the Founder; with Archbishop Laud on the right, and Archbishop Juxon on the left. On the north and south sides are those of Bishop Mew, Bishop Buckridge, Sir William Paddy, Knight, and of other eminent men, who have either illustrated this society by their Learning, or enriched it by their Beneficence.

The Common Room, on the north side of the Hall, should not be neglected. Its ceiling is a good piece of stucco, by Mr. Roberts; and the whole room is handsomely adorned in general.

The second court, which we enter through a passage on the east side of the first, is the design of Inigo Jones,

Jones, and built 1635. The east and west sides exhibit, each, a beautiful Doric colonade; whose columns consist of a remarkable species of stone, said to be dug at Fifeild in Berks. In the centre of each colonade are formed two porticos, charged with a profusion of Embellishments: Over these, on each side, are two good statues in brass; that on the east, of Charles I. and that on the west, of his Queen. They were cast by Francis Fanelli, a Florentine. Their respective niches are ornamented with the Ionic and Corinthian Orders: and the whole has an elegant and agreeable appearance. But perhaps it may be thought, that this building is not in the purest taste of its celebrated architect.

The upper stories of the south and east sides form the Library. The first division consists of printed books; the second of manuscripts; chiefly given by Archbishop Laud. This, as it is furnished with cases of iron lattice-work, which are disposed in a parallel direction with the sides, forms an ample and airy gallery. In this room, the Archbishop abovementioned entertained Charles I. and his court, with a magnificent feast. Among the other curiosities, is a drawing of King Charles I. which contains the Book of Psalms written in the lines of the face and hair of the head. In an elegant gilt frame, at the north end of the Inner Library, is a fine figure of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, beautifully stained upon what at first sight appears to be a piece of high polished marble; but is in reality a composition equally compact and durable.

The east window of this Library is adorned with the Coats of Arms of the Founder, the Company of Merchant Taylors, and of several Benefactors to the college, in curious and well painted glass.

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The Gardens are extensive : and on the whole are a most agreeable retreat. The inner grove, as it is commonly called, has all those graces which arise from a regulated variety, and from a succession of beauties so disposed, as to strike us gradually and unexpectedly.

This College was founded by Sir Thomas White, Alderman and Merchant Taylor of London, A. D. 1557, for the maintenance of one President, fifty Fellows, three Chaplains, three Clerks, and six Choristers, &c. Two of the Fellowships are ordered to be supplied from Coventry, two from Bristol, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge : the rest from Merchant Taylors School in London. The benefactors have been very numerous, and no less considerable. Sir William Paddy, Knight, founded and endowed the present choir ; that originally established by the Founder, having been dissolved by unanimous consent of the society, A. D. 1577, the revenues of the college being found insufficient for its maintenance. Archbishop Laud erected the second court, its south side excepted, which was built, A. D. 1595, with the stones of the Carmelite Friery in Gloucester-green ; the Company of Merchant Taylors in London, amongst several other benefactions, contributing two hundred Pounds. Archbishop Juxon gave 7000*l.* to augment the Fellowships ; Dr. Holmes, formerly President, with his Lady gave 13000*l.* for improving the salaries of the officers, and other purposes. And Dr. Rawlinson above mentioned, granted the reversion of a large estate in Fee Farm Rents. The college has likewise largely experienced the beneficence of many others, who have liberally contributed towards the improvement of its building and revenues.

It should be remembered, that this college was founded on the site of Bernard's College, erected A. D. 1437, by Archbishop Chichely, the liberal Founder of All Souls College. The present old quadrangle, part of the east side excepted, is the original edifice of Chichely: no building being added, at the new foundation, by Sir Thomas White.

The present members are, one President, fifty Fellows, two Chaplains, one Organist, five Singing-men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. The number of Students is about 70.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

WORCESTER College is situated at the extremity of the western suburbs, on an eminence which descends to the river and meadows. Its court or area, consists of three sides, which are all to be completed in the modern taste. At present the eastern side only, together with the north wing, are nearly finished. On the west it is proposed to form a Garden, sloping to the water; so that a most agreeable prospect will be opened to the college. The Library is a neat Ionic edifice, 100 feet in length, supported by a spacious cloister. It is furnished with a fine collection of books, the gift of Dr. Clarke, formerly Fellow of All Souls College. Its greatest curiosity is Inigo Jones's Palladio, with his own manuscript notes in Italian.

At our entrance into the college, we have on each side the Chapel and Hall, both of which are fifty feet in length, and twenty-nine in breadth. On the whole,

whole, this House, when executed according to the plan, will be a well-disposed, elegant structure; and this society have a design of opening a spacious Avenue in front quite up to Magdalen Parish.

This College was founded, A. D. 1714, by the benefaction of Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in Worcestershire, for one Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars. To these have since been added, two Fellowships, and two Scholarships by Dr. Finney, and two Exhibitions for Charterhouse Scholars, by Lady Holford. But the principal benefactors have been Mrs. Eaton, Daughter of Dr. Eaton, Principal of Gloucester Hall, who founded six Fellowships, A. D. 1735. And Dr. Clarke, Fellow of All Souls College, who gave six Fellowships, and three Scholarships, A. D. 1736; besides other considerable bequests.

This House was originally called Gloucester College, being a Seminary for educating the Novices of Gloucester Monastery, as it was likewise for those of other religious houses. It was founded, A. D. 1283, by John Giffard, Baron of Brimsfield. When suppressed, at the Reformation, it was converted into a palace for the Bishop of Oxford; but was soon afterwards erected into an Academical Hall, by Sir Thomas White, the Founder of St. John's College; in which state it continued, till it at length received a Charter of Incorporation, and a small endowment from Sir Thomas Cookes.

Here are one Provost, twenty Fellows, seventeen Scholars, &c. The whole number about 40.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

EXETER

EXETER COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated on the left side within the Turl from the north. In the centre of the front, which is 220 feet in length, is a beautiful gate of Rustic work : over it is a tower, adorned with Ionic Pilasters, supporting a semicircular pediment, in the area of which are the arms of the Founder on a shield surrounded with festoons. A light ballustrade finishes the whole. This front deserves a better approach than its confined situation will allow. The workmanship in the roof of the gateway is equal to the rest.

This College consists chiefly of one handsome modern Quadrangle ; one side of which is the same as the front just described. On the south is the Hall, which is long and lofty, and adorned with portraits. It was entirely built from the ground by Sir John Ackland, knt. of Devonshire, A. D. 1618. On the north is the chapel, consisting of two isles, one of which only is furnished for divine service. It was erected by Dr. Hakewell, formerly Rector, A. D. 1624.

In the Library, which was formerly the chapel, situated in the inner court, is a fine collection of the Classics, given by Thomas Richards, esquire.

The old entrance into the College was through the Tower, which appears on the north east angle of the court, and for which a postern in the City-wall was opened. Near or about this Tower, the old college, as it in some measure may be called, seems to have stood ; part of which still remains adjoining to the Tower on either side, that on the east being the most antient, erected, A. D. 1404, and that on the west, viz. the Rector's lodgings, together with the tower itself, A. D. 1432. However, all these are still more modern

modern than any part of the Founder's original structure; no remainder of which is to be seen at present, except a part of the Chapel, since converted into the Library.

The Gardens are neat, with an agreeable terrace, from whence a prospect is opened to some of the finest buildings in the University.

This College was founded by Walter Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer of England, and Secretary of State to Edward II. for 13 Fellows, A. D. 1316. It was first called Stapledon Hall, but obtained its present name from Edmond Stafford, Bishop of Exeter, A. D. 1404, who gave two Fellowships. Many other benefactors have also liberally contributed towards extending the Foundation; the most memorable of whom is Sir William Petre, knight, who, A. D. 1566, founded eight Fellowships, procuring at the same time a more effectual charter, and a new body of statutes. Nor should the liberality of Charles I. be omitted, who annexed one Fellowship, for the islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

The College consists, at present, of one Rector, twenty-five Fellows, and a Bible Clerk, with two Exhibitioners. The students of every sort, are about fifty.

Visitor. The Bishop of Exeter.

JESUS COLLEGE.

THE front of this College, which has been lately much improved, is opposite to Exeter College, just described.

In the first court is the Hall, in which is a portrait of Queen Elizabeth, with a ceiling of well executed

stucco,

frucco, by Mr. Roberts; the Principal's lodgings, in which is shewn a valuable picture of Charles I. at full length, by Vandyke; and the Chapel, which is handsomely furnished, and well proportioned. Of these, the first was erected, A. D. 1617; the second soon after the year 1621; and the last was completed 1636.

Three sides of the inner court, begun by Dr. Mansel, one of the Principals, a little before the Grand Rebellion, are finished in a decent and uniform manner. The library is on the west side, which is a well furnished room, and adorned, among other portraits, with a curious picture of Dr. Hugh Price, probably painted by Hans Holben. It has been engraved as such by Vertue.

This College was founded, according to the purport of its Charter, dated June 27th, 1571, by Queen Elizabeth, for one Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars. About the same time it received an endowment of land [175l. per annum] since lost, from Hugh Price, L. L. D. a native of Brecknock, and Treasurer of the Church of St. David's, who likewise erected a part of the first court.

The chief benefactors are, Sir Eubule Thelwall, knight, formerly Principal, who increased the number of Fellows and Scholars from eight to sixteen; Francis Mansell, D. D. Sir Leoline Jenkins, Charles I. and many others. The particular circumstances of whose respective donations towards the improvement of the buildings, revenues, and discipline of this House, deserve a more copious panegyric, and a more distinct display, than the nature and prescription of this work will allow.

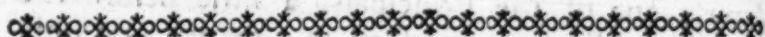
In the Bursary is shewn a sumptuous piece of plate, the gift of the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne; also

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also the Statutes of the College, exquisitely written on vellum, by the Rev. Mr. Parry, of Shipston upon Stowre, formerly fellow.

This College consists of one Principal, nineteen Fellows, eighteen Scholars, with many Exhibitioners and independent Students. The whole number about ninety.

Visitor. The Earl of Pembroke.



LINCOLN COLLEGE.

LINCOLN College is situated between All Saints Church and Exeter College, and consists of two Quadrangles. The first, which we enter under a plain but decent tower, is formed, exclusive of chambers, by the lodgings of the Rector, standing in the south-east angle, and erected by Thomas Beckington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, A. D. 1465; the Library and Common Room on the north, and Refectory on the east.

The Library, under which is the Common Room, is small, but neatly decorated, and contains many curious manuscripts, chiefly given by Thomas Gascoigne, A. D. 1432. It was finished, as it appears at present, by the liberality of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, first a Commoner, of this, and afterwards Fellow of All Souls College, A. D. 1738. This room was originally the chapel, and was converted into a Library at the Expence of Nathaniel Lord Crew, when Fellow, A. D. 1656.

The Hall was erected by John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, A. D. 1631. It was handsomely wainscotted by Bishop Crew, A. D. 1701, whose arms appear over the middle of the screen; and those of the

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rest of the contributors are interspersed about the mouldings. It is 40 feet in length, 25 in breadth, and proportionable in height.

From this court, which forms a square of 80 feet, we enter through the south side, the second, which is about 70 feet square. On the south side of this Quadrangle is the Chapel, which particularly deserves our attention. It was built by Bishop Williams abovementioned, A. D. 1631. The screen is of cedar elegantly carved. The windows are of painted glass, complete, and well preserved, done A. D. 1632. Those on the north represent twelve of the Prophets, and those on the south the twelve Apostles, large as life. The east window exhibits a view of the types relative to our Saviour, with their respective completions, viz. 1. From the left hand, the Nativity; and under it, the History of the Creation its antitype. 2. Our Lord's Baptism; and under it, the Passing of the Israelites through the Red Sea. 3. The Jewish Passover; and under it the Institution of the Lord's Supper. 4. The Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness; corresponding to—Christ on the Cross. 5. Jonas delivered from the Whale's belly, expressive of—Christ's Resurrection. 6. Elijah in the fiery chariot, with—Our Lord's Ascension.

The roof consists of compartments in cedar, embellished with the arms of the different Founders and Benefactors, and interchangeably enriched with cherubims, palm-branches, and festoons, diversified with painting and gilding. There is an admirable proportion, and elegance of execution, in the eight figures of cedar which are respectively placed at each end of the Desks, and represent Moses, Aaron, the four Evangelists, St. Peter and St. Paul.

This college was founded, A. D. 1429, by Richard Flemming,

Flemming, a native of Royston in Yorkshire, and Bishop of Lincoln, for the maintenance of one Rector, seven Fellows, and two Chaplains; and intended as a seminary for the education of scholars, who should oppose the doctrine of Wickliffe. But the Founder dying before he had fully established his little society, the College, left in an indigent condition, with some difficulty subsisted for a few years on the slender endowment which he had consigned to it, and the addition of some small benefactions afterwards made by others. At length Thomas Rotherham, Bishop of Lincoln, more effectually supplied its necessities, by improving both the buildings and revenues; adding moreover five Fellowships, and assigning a new body of statutes, dated 1479, by which, and other services, he so raised Flemming's orphan foundation, as justly to deserve the name of a Co-founder.

Their Benefactors are, William Dagvyle, Mayor of Oxford; William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Founder of Brazen-Nose college, who, it is said, intended to have bestowed all that he gave to his own College, on this of Lincoln; Edmund Audley, Bishop of Salisbury; Jane Trappes with many others: But their principal Benefactor is Nathaniel Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham; who, about the year 1717, added to the Headship an annual allocation of 20l. to the twelve Fellows 10l. pounds each; and to the seven Scholarships, and Bible Clerkship, 5l. each. He likewise improved the four College Curacies; and moreover founded twelve Exhibitioners, with salaries of 20l. per annum each.

The society consists at present of a Rector, twelve Fellows, twelve Exhibitioners, and seven Scholars, with a Bible Clerk; besides independent members.

Visitor. The Bishop of Lincoln.

O R I E L

ORIEL COLLEGE.

ORIEL College is situated southward of St. Mary's Church, on the north side of the front of Corpus Christi College; its great gate being almost opposite to the back gate of Christ Church. Its quadrangle, which was erected in the year 1640, is uniform and decent: The north side consists of the Provost's lodgings, and the Library; the east of the Hall, Buttery, and vestibule of the Chapel, which runs eastward from thence; and the south and west sides form the common apartments.

We ascend the Hall by an ample flight of steps, covered with a proportionable portico. It is handsomely wainscotted in the Doric Style, and decorated at the upper end with a portrait of Edward II. dressed in his regalia, by Hudson; one of Queen Anne, who annexed a Prebend of Rochester to the Provostship, by Dahl; and another of the late Duke of Beaufort, who is represented erect, in his parliament robes, attended by a Negro-boy bearing a coronet, by Soldi.

The chapel has that beauty belonging to it which is derived from a decent simplicity, and was finished A. D. 1642. The window over the altar has been lately painted with the *Wise Men's Offering*, by Mr. Pecket, of York.

The Library is a neat well furnished room, being half the upper story of the north side of this quadrangle.

The Garden-court, which we enter by a passage in the same north side, receives an agreeable air from an elegant little garden which is formed in the midst of it, and fenced on this side with iron gates and palisades, supported by a dwarf-wall and stone piers. The sides are two wings, in a style correspondent to

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that

that of the quadrangle. That on the right was erected by Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London; and that on the left, by Dr. Carter, formerly Provost.

This College was founded by Adam le Brome, Almoner to Edward II. A. D. 1327; for one Provost, and ten Fellows.

He endowed it with the rents of one messuage, five shops, with their upper rooms, and a cellar, all situated in St. Mary's Parish: he also gave it the advowson of the church of the said parish, and a messuage in the north suburb. This was the whole original endowment; which I mention to shew the slender beginnings of some of our most flourishing societies.

Edward II. is generally esteemed the Founder; but he appears to have acquired this title, merely because le Brome, in hopes that his master would increase its small revenues, and more effectually secure its foundation, had surrendered his society into the King's hands. In fact, Edward conferred little or nothing more on the college than a charter of incorporation, and certain privileges. The members were at first placed in a † building purchased by le Brome, where St. Mary Hall now stands: but they were soon removed from thence to a messuage called Le Oriel, given to them by Edward III. The said King likewise granted to the College the hospital of St. Bartholomew near Oxford. The number of Fellows hath been since increased by various benefactors. These were, John Frank, Master of the Rolls in the time of Henry VI. who founded four Fellowships; John Carpenter, formerly Provost, Bishop of Worcester, added one; and William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln,

† Wood observes, that our most antient Colleges, Merton excepted, viz. University, Baliol, Exeter, Oriel, and Queen's originally consisted only of one range of building or a single tenement.

and

and Founder of Brazen-Nose College, another; after which, Dr. Richard Dudley, formerly Fellow, and Chancellor of the church of Sarum, made the whole number of Fellows eighteen. Many Exhibitions have been likewise given to the society; more particularly, by the late Duke of Beaufort, who gave one hundred pounds per annum to four Exhibitioners.

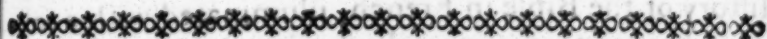
The College has gone through frequent revolutions with regard to its buildings.

The principal Benefactor to the present edifice was Dr. John Tolson, when Provost, who besides other valuable donations, gave 1150l. for that purpose.

Nor should we forget the benefaction of the above-mentioned Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, who gave 2500l. for augmenting the fellowships.

The present members are, one Provost, eighteen Fellows, and about fourteen Exhibitioners. The Students of all sorts amount to almost 80.

Visitor. The Lord Chancellor.



CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

THIS College is situated near the back gate of Christ Church, on the south side of Oriel College. Through a beautiful Gothic Gateway we enter the first court, in which there is a peculiar appearance of neatness. On the east stands the Hall, which is handsomely wainscotted, and well proportioned. The rafters in the ceiling are well wrought in the Gothic style. In the midst of this court is a curious column, exhibiting a cylindrical dial; the construction of which is esteemed a valuable piece of old Gnomonics. It was made by Robert Hegge, a
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Fellow,

Fellow, about the latter end of Elizabeth. From hence we pass into the cloysters, which are in the modern taste. South of these is an elegant pile of building of the Ionic Order, which fronts Christ Church Meadow, and was erected by Dr. Turner, formerly President, A. D. 1706. There is likewise another neat structure, of the modern kind, near the Hall appropriated to Gentlemen Commoners, who must not exceed six in number.

The chapel is 70 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, with a screen and altar-piece of cedar.

The Library, which is well furnished in general, is remarkable for a collection of pamphlets from the Reformation to the Revolution; an English Bible, supposed to be of higher antiquity than that of Wickliffe; and a Vellum Roll, which exhibits the pedigree of the Royal Family, with the collateral branches, from Alfred to Edward I. richly decorated with their arms blazoned, and signed by the Kings at Arms. The most striking curiosity is an ancient manuscript History of the Bible in French, illuminated with a series of beautiful paintings, illustrating the sacred story. It was given by General Oglethorpe, formerly a member of this house. Here is shewn also the crozier of the Founder, which, although a fine specimen of antique workmanship, is by no means equal to that of Wykeham at New College.

This College was founded, A. D. 1516, and endowed with lands of near 400 l. per annum, by Richard Fox, who was successively Bishop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham, and Winchester; and Lord Privy Seal to King Henry VII. and VIII. for the maintenance of one President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, two Chaplains, two Clerks, and two Choristers. The statutes ordain, that the Fel-
lows

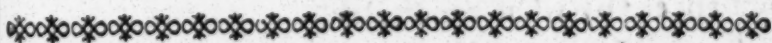
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lows should be elected from the Scholars, and the latter from the counties and Dioceses following, viz. two from Surry, three from Hampshire, one from Durham, two from Bath and Wells, two from Exeter, two from Lincolnshire, two from Gloucestershire, one from Wiltshire, or, in defect of a candidate, the Diocese of Sarum, one from Bedfordshire, two from Kent, one from Oxfordshire, and one from Lancashire.

Hugh Oldham, chaplain to Margaret countess of Richmond, and afterwards Bishop of Exeter, is commemorated as the principal benefactor. The Founder had intended his society as a seminary to the Monks of St. Swithin's cathedral at Winchester; but Oldham persuaded him to change this Design, and to make it a college of secular students on the academic plan; contributing at the same time 600 Marks for completing the building, besides certain estates for the augmentation of its revenue. William Frost, the Founder's steward; John Claymond, the first President; and Robert Morwent, the second; with some others, have given lands, &c.

The present members are, one President, twenty Fellows, two Chaplains, twenty Scholars, two Clerks, two Choristers, and six Gentlemen Commoners.

Visitor. The Bishop of Winchester.



MERTON COLLEGE.

MERTON College is separated from that of Corpus Christi, towards the west, by a small grove of elms. In the first court, the most striking object is the east window of the chapel; the construction of which is a fine piece of Gothic workman-

ship. From this court, by a flight of steps, we enter the Hall; it is large and lofty, but has nothing particularly remarkable, except the wainscot over the high table, which appears, by a date engraved upon it, in figures of an antique form, to have been erected in the year 1554.

The chapel, which is also the parish church of St. John, is an august Gothic edifice, with a tower, in which are eight bells. Its choir, or inner chapel, is the longest of any in the University, that of New College excepted: It had once an organ, yet without any regular institution for choir-service, before the present stalls and wainscot were put up. There is something elegant in the painted glass of the east window, which is of a modern hand. The Ante-chapel is proportionably spacious, and was originally much larger; for if we examine the outside of the church, towards the west, we may perceive the arches filled up, which once stood within, and made part of the Nave. Near the altar are the monuments of Sir Thomas Bodely, and Sir Henry Saville. On the right hand of the choir door, is that of the late Warden, Dr. Wintle, and his sister, which is prettily executed; and not far from the north door of the Ante-chapel, is an inscription to the memory of Anthony Wood. This church, as we are informed by a manuscript of Wood, was built about the year 1424, but it does not appear by what benefactor.

South of the church or chapel, is a small old Quadrangle; the south side of it forms the Library, built A. D. 1369, which still contains many curious manuscripts; notwithstanding, as we are told by Wood, a cart load of manuscripts was taken from it, which were dispersed or destroyed by the Visitors in the reign of Edward VI.

The

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The new or second Quadrangle was erected, A. D. 1610, from whose apartments, on the south, there is a beautiful prospect over the meadows. The terrace, formed on the city-wall, in the garden of this college, is no less finely situated for a delightful view; and the gardens in general have a pleasing variety.

This college was founded by Walter de Merton, Lord Chancellor of England, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester, for the maintenance of twenty Scholars, and three Chaplains, about the year 1274. It was first established at Malden in Surrey; where it continued but a few years, before the Founder thought proper to transfer it to its present situation. It is said that Henry III. recommended this foundation to Hugo Bishop of Ely, as a pattern for the establishment of his college of St. Peter at Cambridge.

The benefactors of this society are numerous. Amongst these the most remarkable are Henry Sever, and Richard Fitz James, formerly Wardens; and Dr. John Wyllott, chancellor of the church of Exeter, who gave Exhibitions for the maintenance of twelve *Portionists* called Postmasters, A. D. 1380. These were afterwards encreased to fourteen, by John Chambers; who directed, that his two additional Exhibitioners should be elected from Eton School. Mr. Henry Jackson, late of this House, has likewise founded here four Scholarships.

The Society consists at present of a Warden; twenty-four Fellows; fourteen Postmasters; four Scholars; two Chaplains, and two Clerks: The number of members of every sort is near 80.

Visitor. The Archbishop of Canterbury.

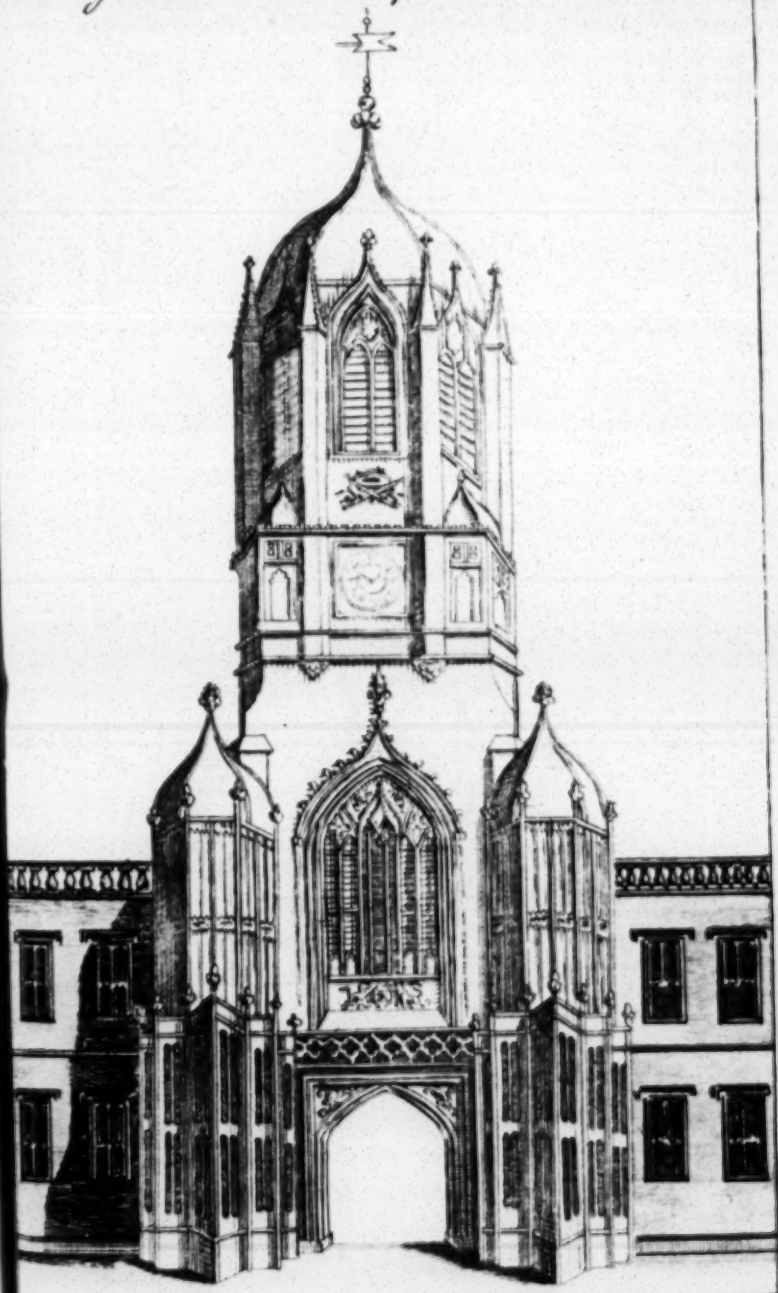
CHRIST CHURCH.

THE stately front of the *College of Christ Church* is extended to the length of 382 feet, and terminated at either end by two corresponding turrets. In the centre is the Grand Entrance, whose Gothic proportions and ornaments are remarkably magnificent, as may be seen by the plate annexed. Over it is a beautiful tower planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and erected by Bishop Fell: It contains the great Bell called *Tom*, on the sound of which, every night, at nine, the students of the whole University are enjoined, by statute, to repair to their respective societies. The judicious spectator cannot but observe with regret, that this front, perhaps the noblest in the kingdom, of the Gothic style, loses much of its effect, on account of the declivity of the ground on which it stands, and the narrowness of the approach. It seems however probable, that a terrace walk was intended, by way of raising the ground to a level, the whole length of the college: for the rough foundation stones of the Hospital on the opposite side, left unfinished by *Wolsey*, still remain bare, and the smooth stones are terminated by an horizontal right line; to which height the ground would have been elevated.

The grand Quadrangle is 264 by 261 feet in the clear; the east, north, and west sides, with part of the south, consist of the Lodgings of the Dean, the Canons, and the Students, &c. The greatest part of the south side is formed by the Hall, which is considerably elevated above the rest of the buildings, and, taken as a detached structure, is a noble specimen of ancient magnificence. — The south, east, and part of the west side, were erected by Cardinal *Wolsey*; as was the Kitchen, to the south of the Hall; which is

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The Grand Entrance of Christ Church.



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every way proportionable to the rest of the college. The whole is strongly expressive of the greatness of the Cardinal's conceptions, who yet intended much more than is executed.

The north, and what remained of the west side of this court, was finished, A. D. 1665. By the marks on the wall, some suppose this area was surrounded by a cloister. It is evident that a cloister was designed, but it never, as I can find, was executed. I am apt to suspect that when the college fell into the King's hands, the teeth-stones only of the projected cloister, with some other of the pilasters had been begun; which probably the new Founder removed, and smoothed to the wall. For uniformity sake, they took care to make the same marks in the new part erected in 1665, as I have just observed.

Round the whole area is a spacious terrace-walk, made in the same year, and in the centre a Basin and Fountain, with a statue of Mercury. On the inside, over the Grand Entrance, is a statue of Queen Anne; over the arch in the north-east angle, another of Bishop Fell; and opposite to that at the south-east, a statue of Cardinal Wolfey, which is justly admired. It was done by Francis Bird, of Oxford.

Under this statue of the Cardinal we enter the Hall, by a spacious and stately stair-case of stone, covered by a beautiful roof, built, A. D. 1630, which, though very broad, is supported by a small single pillar of fine proportion. This Hall is probably the largest, and certainly the most superb, of any in the kingdom. It has eight windows on each side; is 180 feet in length, and its ceiling 80 feet high.

This room has been refitted at a large Expence, and is adorned with the following Portraits of eminent persons, educated at, or related to, the college.

Over the High Table.

Compton, Bishop of London.

Corbet, Bishop of Norwich.

HENRY VIII. a Full Length.

King, Bp of Lond.	Duppa, Bp of Winton.	Cardinal Wolfey.	Fell, Bp of Oxon.	Morley, Bp of Winton.	Boulter, Ab of Armagh.
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An original Head of Henry VIII.

On the South Side, beginning at the upper End.

Wake, Abp of Canterbury.
 Potter, Abp of Canterbury.
 Smalridge, Bp of Bristol.
 Trevor, Bp of Durham.
 Lord Mansfield.
 Hooper, Bp of Bath and Wells.
 Benson, Bp of Gloucester.
 Este, Bp of Waterford.
 Stone, Archbp of Armagh.
 Robinson, Archb of Armagh.
 Tanner, Bp of St. Asaph.
 Morton, Bp of Meath.
 Fuller, Bp of Lincoln.
 Gastrel, Bp of Chester.
 Hickman, Bp of Londonderry.
 Sanderfon, Bp of Lincoln.
 Mr. Alfop.

Over these.

Westfaling, Bp of Hereford.
 Peers, Abp of York.
 Heton, Bp of Ely.
 Howson, Bp of Durham.
 Godwin, sen. Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Underneath.

Sam. Fell, Dean of Ch. Church.
 Griffith, Bp of St. Asaph.

On the North Side, beginning at the upper End.

† Sir John Dolben, Abp of York.
 † Sir J. Trelawney, Bp of Winton.
 † Wood, Bp of Litchfield and Cov
 † Gilbert, Abp of York.
 † Drummond, Abp of York.
 † Blackburn, Abp of York.
 † Cox, Abp of Cashel.
 † Dr. Stratford, Canon of Ch. Ch.
 † Dr. Friend, M. D.
 † Welbore Ellis, Esq;
 † Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Ch. Ch.
 † Dr. Nicol, Canon of Ch. Ch.
 † Richard Frewen, M. D.
 † Sir J. Dolben, Preb. of Durham.
 † Dr. Friend, Master of Westminster School.
 † Dr. Busbey, Master of West. Scho.
 † Dr. Sprat, Archdeacon of Rochest.

Over these.

† Smith, Bp of Gloucester.
 † James, Bp of Durham.
 † Ravis, Bp of London.
 † Bancroft, Bp of Oxford.
 † Matthews, Abp of York.
 † Godwin, jun. Bp of Landaff.

Underneath.

† An Orig. of King, Bp of London.

Over the Screen, and on each Side, in the following Order.

Lord Arlington.

Ellis, Bp of Kildare.

Sir Dudley Carelton.

A Bust of GEORGE I. in Marble.

King, Bp of Chichest.	Sir Gibb. Dolben.	Locke.	E of Orrery.
Peter Martyn, Canon of Ch. Ch.			

The

The roof is a noble frame of rafter-work, beautified with near 300 Coats of Arms; properly blazoned, and enriched with other decorations of painting, carving, and gilding, in the Gothic Taste.

The delicacy of the Gothic fret-work in the roof over the window on the left-side of the high-table, particularly demands our observation.

The church of this college, which is the Cathedral church of the Bishop of Oxford, is situated to the east of the Grand Quadrangle. It is an ancient venerable structure, and was originally the church of St. Frideswide's Monastery; on, or near the site of which, the college is erected. It was finished before the year 1200. The roof of the choir is a beautiful piece of stone work, put up by Cardinal Wolsey; who likewise rebuilt, or refitted, the Spire as it now stands. The original one was much loftier. The east-window is elegantly painted by Mr. Price, senior, from a design of Sir James Thornhill, representing the Epiphany. The ile, on the north of the choir was the Dormitory of St. Frideswide's; in which an antient monument is shewn, said to be the Tomb of that Saint. She died A. D. 739. At the west end of the same ile is a window painted in a masterly manner, by John Oliver, in the 80th year of his age; and given by him to the college, A. D. 1700. The subject is St. Peter delivered out of prison by the Angel. There is great expression in the attitudes of the sleeping soldiers. Many remains of painted glass appear in different parts of the church, remarkable for strength and brilliancy of colour; the windows having been for the most part destroyed, A. D. 1651. But some of these fragments have been lately collected, and with great taste disposed into complete windows, or copartments. The tower contains

tains ten musical bells, brought hither from Osney Abbey; as was the great bell, called *Tom*, above-mentioned. The neighbouring chapter-house is worthy the inspection of the curious. In this cathedral, choir-service is performed at ten and four every day. This church was designed by the Cardinal for private masses and theological exercises only. The foundation stones of the church or chapel intended for the publick service, may still be traced in the gardens on the north side of the great quadrangle, which, as Wood tells us, would have been an *august* and *immense* work.

Peckwater-court, to the north-east of the great Quadrangle, is perhaps the most elegant edifice in the University. It consists of three sides, each of which has fifteen windows in front. The middle story is Ionic. It's Architect was Dean Aldrich; it's principal Founder Dr. Radcliffe, a Canon of this church, assisted by other contributions. Opposite to it is a sumptuous Library, 141 feet in length, supported by pillars of the Corinthian Order. It was first intended to have placed this structure on piazzas, which would have given it a lighter air: in the place of which, apartments are formed for the reception of General Guise's valuable collection of Paintings, lately bequeathed to the college, and for the Residue of the Books which could not be placed in the upper Rooms. The south side of this Library is furnished with elegant book-cases extending to the whole length of the room, with a gallery above; and between the windows on the opposite side is likewise placed a series of book cases, respectively assigned to the several sciences; over each of which there are beautiful festoons in stucco charged with symbolical imagery, severally representing the particular Branch of Literature

terature contained beneath. The cieling is also richly ornamented with masterly compartments of stucco. The wainscoting, &c. which is of the finest Norway oak, together with the Banisters of the gallery, are all highly finished with carving. Upon a pedestal, in a recess on the north side, is placed an admirable whole length statue of Locke, formerly a student of this house, by Roubillac. Towards the south of the Library are several apartments furnished also with book cases, and cabinets for manuscripts.

East of this court stands Canterbury court, originally Canterbury College. It was a distinct college, founded 1363, by Islip Archbishop of Canterbury; but afterwards dissolved, and taken into this foundation.

There is besides, the Chaplain's court, to the south east of Wolsey's Quadrangle; on the north side of which is a light Gothic edifice, formerly belonging to St. Frideswide's Monastery, and named St. Lucia's chapel. It was lately used for a Library. Nor should we omit an elegant range of building on the south, commonly called Fell's, which fronts a noble walk belonging to the college, called the White Walk, upwards of two furlongs in length, and fifty feet wide, shaded on each side with lofty elms, and commanding a delightful prospect of the adjacent meadows, the river, and the neighbouring villages.

This College was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, A. D. 1525, for the support of a Dean, a Subdean, one hundred Canons, ten publick Readers, thirteen Chaplains, twelve Clerks, sixteen Choristers, besides officers and servants. But while the Cardinal was compleating this Design, having actually admitted 18 Canons, about the year 1529, he fell into disgrace; when King Henry VIII. seized upon the foundation,

foundation, which he suspended till the year 1532, and then re-established it under the name of Henry the Eighth's College, for one Dean and twelve Canons. This foundation however the same King suppressed, A. D. 1545. But the next year he removed hither the episcopal see, first established in Osney Abbey, a dissolved Augustine Monastery near the Suburbs of Oxford, A. D. 1542. At the same time, on part of Wolsey's original revenues, he constituted a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Clerks, eight Choristers, and an Organist; together with sixty *Students*, and forty Grammar Scholars, a School-Master, and Usher. In this form the foundation has remained ever since; except that Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1561, converted the forty Grammar Scholars into Academical Students; ordering, at the same time, that their vacancies should be supplied from Westminster School. Thus one hundred *Students* were established; to which number William Thurstone, Esq; A. D. 1663, added one.

I shall here observe, by the way, that only seven of our Colleges, viz. New-College, All-Souls, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, St. John's, and Wadham, retain the original number of Fellows, or of Fellows and Scholars, without addition, according to the first appointment of their respective Founders.

The benefactors here have been numerous. The principal are, Dean Fell, Lady Holfold, and the late Dr. Lee; who by his last Will consigned a legacy of 20,000*l.* and upwards, for the support of several new and useful institutions in the College. One of these is an Anatomy-School, which has been lately finished in an elegant and commodious taste, with an ample stipend for a Lecturer. It is situated on the south-side of the Hall.

This

NEW OXFORD GUIDE. 87

This College, or Church, consists of one Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, eight Singing Men, one Organist, eight Choristers, one hundred and one Students, besides many independent members. The whole number about 180.

Visitor. The KING.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

TO this College we pass in a direct line from the grand gate of Christ Church. At our entrance the Master's Lodgings, on the right, make a handsome appearance, which are large and convenient. The first Quadrangle is neat and uniform, though small. From this we are led, by the north-west angle, into the Hall, which is adorned with pictures of the founders and benefactors; from thence into an irregular area, on one side of which stands the chapel. This is a modern edifice of the Ionic Order. The altar is justly admired for its neatness, and the whole is elegantly finished, and properly adorned.

It was built by contribution, and consecrated 1732. Their former chapel was an ile, in the adjoining church of St. Aldate.

Westward of the chapel is the Garden, in which is a pleasant common-room, and an agreeable terrace-walk, formed on the city-wall.

This college was founded, A. D. 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Tesdale, of Glympton in Oxfordshire, and Richard Wightwick, S. T. B. Rector of Hsley, Berks, for one Master, ten Fellows and ten Scholars. Tesdale gave 5000 l. in money, and Wightwick 100 l. by the year in land. The Society

Society has since been much enlarged by the addition of several Fellowships, Scholarships, and Exhibitions. Charles I. granted the living of St. Aldate, in Oxford, together with a fellowship. Juliana Stafford of Holborn in Middlesex, A. D. 1628, founded two scholarships. Francis Rous, A. D. 1657, three Exhibitions. Dr. George Morley, Bishop of Winton, founded five Scholarships, for the natives of Guernsey and Jersey. Besides these, Sir John Bennet, afterwards Lord Ossulstone, gave two Fellowships, and Scholarships. Mr. Townsend of Gloucestershire eight Exhibitions. Not many Years since Lady Holford added two. Sir John Phillips, Bart. A. D. 1745, founded one Fellowship and one Scholarship with an Advowson annexed.

Dr. Hall, Master, and Bishop of Bristol, built the Lodgings of the Master, together with the Gateway of the College, soon after the Restoration.

This College was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the study of the Civil Law, a flourishing house of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the University when the college was founded, and whose interest was particularly instrumental in its establishment.

The society at present consists of one Master, fourteen Fellows, and upwards of thirty Scholars and Exhibitioners.

Visitor. The Chancellor of the University.

††† I shall next proceed to a description of the

H A L L S.

OF the numerous Hall, Hostels, or Inns, which were the only academical houses originally possessed by the Students of Oxford, only five sub-

list at present. These Societies are neither endowed nor incorporated. They are subject to their respective Principals, whose salary arises from the room rent of the House. The Principals are appointed by the Chancellor of the University; that of Edmond Hall excepted, who is nominated by Queen's College, under whose patronage Edmond Hall still remains. The rest were formerly dependent on particular Colleges. I shall describe them according to their antiquity.

I. ALBAN HALL.

THIS Hall is contiguous to Merton College on the east. It appears to have been a house of learning in the reign of Edward I. and received its name from Robert de St. Alban, a citizen of Oxford; who, in the reign of Henry III. conveyed this Tenement to the Nuns of Littlemore. The front is decent, erected by Benedict Barnham, Almoner of London, A. D. 1595. It has a small Refectory, and no Chapel.

II. ST. EDMUND'S HALL.

THIS Hall is situated to the east of Queen's College. It was first established about the reign of Edward III. and was consigned to Queen's College, A. D. 1557. It has a Library, Refectory, and Chapel, which are neat and commodious.

III. ST. MARY HALL.

It is situated in Oriel Lane, to the south of St. Mary's Church. For its original we refer the reader to our account of Oriel College. It consists of a elegant little court, which encloses a neat garden, has a Library, with a handsome, though small Chapel,

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Chapel, and Refectory. Erasmus, Sir Thomas More and Sandys the poet, studied in this House. It has some Exhibitioners.

IV. NEW INN HALL.

THIS Hall stands near the church of St. Peter in the Bailey, towards the castle. It was assigned to Students by John Trillock, Bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1545. It is eminent for the education of many learned Civilians. It has no chapel. Almost opposite to this Hall stands part of the gateway of St. Mary's College, in which Erasmus resided for some time. He has left an elegant Latin poem on his manner of living here. It was founded A. D. 1437 for Novices of the Augustin Order, and suppressed at the Reformation.

V. MAGDALEN HALL.

THIS Hall is almost contiguous to Magdalen College on the west. A very considerable part of it is the Grammar School for the Choristers of Magdalen College, erected with the college, by the Founder, William of Wainfleet, for that Purpose alone. To this structure other buildings being added it grew by degrees into an Academical Hall. It has a well furnished Library, with a neat chapel, and Refectory. Here are several Exhibitions. The Seminary boasts the education of Lord Clarendon the celebrated Historian.

The late and present GOVERNORS
Of the respective
COLLEGES and HALLS.

Late and present Presidents of Magdalene College.

1745. *Thomas Jenner*, D. D.

1768. *George Horne*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of University College.

1744. *John Browne*, D. D.

1764. *Nathan Wetherell*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Queen's College.

1756. *Joseph Browne*, D. D.

1767. *Thomas Fothergill*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of All Souls College.

1726. *Stephen Nibblett*, D. D.

1767. The Honourable *John Tracy*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Brazen-Nose College

1770. *Ralph Cawley*, D. D.

1777. *Thomas Barker*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Hertford College.

1757. *David Durell*, D. D.

1775. Rev. *Bernard Hodgson*, D. C. L.

Late and present Wardens of New College.

1764. *Thomas Hayward*, LL. D.

1768. *John Oglander*, D. D.

Late

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Late and present Wardens of Wadham College.

1777. *James Gerard*, D. D.

1783. *John Willes*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of Trinity College.

1731. *George Huddesford*, D. D.

1776. Rev. *Joseph Chapman*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Baliol College.

1722. *Joseph Hunt*, D. D.

1726. *Theophilus Leigh*, D. D.

Late and present Presidents of St. John's College.

1758. *Thomas Fry*, D. D.

1772. *Samuel Dennis*, D. D.

Late and present Provosts of Worcester College.

1739. *William Gower*, D. D.

1777. *William Sheffield*, B. D.

Late and present Rectors of Exeter College.

1750. *Francis Webber*, D. D.

1771. *Thomas Bray*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Jesus College.

1763. *Humphrey Owen*, D. D.

1768. *Joseph Hoare*, D. D.

Late and present Rectors of Lincoln College.

1755. *Richard Hutchins*, D. D.

1781. *Charles Mortimer*, B. D.

Late and present Provosts of Oriel College.

1768. *John Clark*, D. D.

1781. *John Eveleigh*, B. D.

Late and present Presidents of Corpus Christi College.

1748. *Thomas Randolph*, D. D.

1783. *John Cooke*, D. D.

Late and present Wardens of Merton College.

750. *John Robinson*, D. D.

759. *Henry Barton*, D. D.

Late and present Deans of Christ Church.

777. *Lewis Bagot*, D. D. Lord Bishop of *Norwich*.

783. *Cyril Jackson*, D. D.

Late and present Masters of Pembroke College.

738. *John Radcliffe*, D. D.

775. *William Adams*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Alban Hall.

731. *Robert Leyborne*, D. D.

759. *Francis Randolph*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of Edmond Hall.

751. *George Fothergill*, D. D.

760. *George Dixon*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of St. Mary Hall.

719. *William King*, LL. D.

764. *Thomas Nowell*, D. D.

Late and present Principals of New Inn Hall.

761. *William Blackstone*, LL. D.

767. *Sir Robert Chambers*, LL. D.

Late and present Principals of Magdalen Hall.

744. *William Denison*, B. D.

755. *William Denison*, D. D.

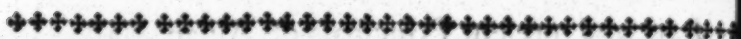


The late and present

Chancellors and Vice-Chancellors

WITH THE PRESENT

Representatives in Parliament, Professors, &c.



Late and present Chancellors.

1762. GEO. HENRY Earl of LITCHFIELD.

1772. FREDERICK, Lord NORTH, L.L.D.

High Steward.

The Right Hon. EDWARD, Lord LEIGH,

Vice-Chancellors.

1776. The Rev. George Horne, D. D. President of
Magdalen College.

1780. Samuel Dennis, D. D. President of St. John
College.

Present Representatives in Parliament.

Sir Wm. Dolben, Bart. of Thingdon, in the County
of Northampton, L.L.D.

Francis Page, Esq; of Middle Aston, in the County
of Oxford, L.L.D.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Rev. John Randolph, D. D. Canon of Christ Church

Margaret Professor of Divinity.

Rev. T. Neve, D. D. of Merron College.

Regius

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Regius Professor of Hebrew.

Joseph White, A. M. Wadham College.

Regius Professor of Greek.

John Randolph, A. M. of Christ-Church.

Regius Professor of Civil Law.

Robert Vanfittart, D.C.L. of All Souls College.

Vinerian Professor of Common Law.

Richard Woodderson, D.C.L. of Magdalen College.

Regius Professor of Physic.

Sam Vivian, M. D. of Corpus Christi College.

Regius Professor of Modern Languages.

Tho. Nowell, D. D. Principal of St. Mary Hall.

Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

Thomas Hornsby, A. M. of Corpus Christi Coll.

Savilian Professor of Geometry.

Smith, M. D. of Baliol College.

Professor of Natural Philosophy

as Hornsby, A. M. of Corpus-Christi Coll.

Professor of Moral Philosophy.

as Tyrrell Morgan, M. A. of Exeter College.

Camden's Professor of History.

am Scot, L.L.D. of University College.

Reader in Anatomy.

Parsons, M. D. of Christ Church.

Professor of Botany.

Sibthorpe, M. D. of Magdalen College.

Archbishop Laud's Professor of Arabic.

Joseph White, A. M. of Wadham College.

Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic.

Henry Ford, A. M. of Christ Church.

Bodley's

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Bodley's Librarian.

Rev. *John Price*, B. D. of Jesus College.

Keeper of the Archives.

Hon. *Thomas Wenman*, LL. D. All Souls College.

Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum.

Rev. *William Sheffield*, D. D. Provost of Worcester College.

Public Orator.

Rev. *James Bandinell*, D. D. of Jesus College.

Professor of Poetry.

Rev. *Robert Holmes*, A. M. New College.

Professor of Music.

Philip Hayes, Doctor of Music, of Magd. Coll.

Radcliffe's Librarian.

Thomas Hornsby, A. M. of Corpus-Christi College.

Registrar of the University.

Rev. *Samuel Forster*, LL.D. of Wadham College.

University Officers.

Esquire Beadles.	{	<i>Robert Eyton</i> , A. M. of Physic and A.
		<i>James Matthews</i> , A. M. of Divinity.
		<i>Robert Paget</i> , LL. D. of Law.

Yeomen Beadles.	{	<i>Mr. James Reynolds</i> , of Physic and A.
		<i>Mr. Robert Bliss</i> , of Divinity.
		<i>Mr. William Mathews</i> , of Law.

Mr. *John Green*, Clerk of the University.

Mr. *Richard Blenkinsop*, Clerk of the Schools.

Mr. *John Court*, Virger.

A
T O U R
T O
T H E S E A T S
O F

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Right Hon. Earl of LITCHFIELD,

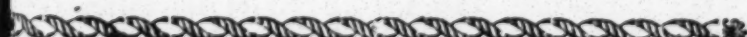
The Right Hon. the Earl of SHREWSBURY,

The Right Hon. Earl HARCOURT,

And the Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

*capite temperiem cœli, regionis situm, VILLÆ amœnitatem;
quæ, et tibi auditu, et mibi relatu, jucunda erunt.*

PLIN. Epist. V. 6.





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Offices



BLENHEIM CASTLE,

The SEAT of

His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

With a Catalogue of the principal Pictures, &c.

THE Castle of BLENHEIM, the Seat of His Grace the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, is situated a little to the West of Woodstock, a Market and Borough Town, about seven miles and a half from Oxford.

From the Town we enter the Park, through a spacious and elegant Portal of the Corinthian Order; from whence a noble Prospect is opened to the Palace, the Bridge, the Lake with it's Valley, and other beautiful scenes of the Park. The House in particular, which we survey from this Point obliquely, probably no where viewed to greater advantage.

The Front of this noble Edifice is extended to the length of 348 feet from wing to wing, and consists of a variety of beautiful and noble architecture; designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. On the Pediment of the South Front towards the Garden is a noble Bust, larger than the life, of Louis XIV. taken from the Gates of Tournay.

We enter the House on the east, through a Portal built in the style of Martial Architecture, on the top of which is a Reservoir, which supplies the House with water from the River. This leads us into a quadrangle chiefly consisting of Arcades and Offices. From hence we pass into the grand Area.

100 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

In the centre of the front, a superb Portico elevated on massy columns admits us to,

The HALL.

THIS magnificent Room runs to the height of the House, and is of a proportionable breadth. It is supported by Corinthian Pillars.

Over the Door going into the Salon,
A Bust of John Duke of Marlborough.

Two Statues in Bronze, viz.

The Venus of Medicis,	} Both from the Originals in Marble in the D. of Tuscany's Collection at Florence, and executed by Soldani Benzi, at Florence, 1712
And,	
The Faun,	

Above, upon the right and left, are several Marble Termini, with two excellent Statues of a Nymph and a Bacchanal.

The cieling is painted by Sir James Thornhill, allegorically representing Victory crowning John Duke of Marlborough, and pointing to a Plan of the Battle of Blenheim.

The Bow Window Room.

OVER the chimney is a capital original picture of the Virgin and Child, St. John and St. Nicholas, ——— by *Raphael*.

This picture was brought over by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer to his brother the Duke of Marlborough, having been purchased by him in 1768, from the Cappella degli Ansidei at Perugia; of which Vasari gives the following History. ——— "Ritornò Raffaello a Perugia, dove fece nella Chiesa de' Frati de' Servi, in una tavola alla Cappella degli Ansidei, una nostra Donna, San Giovanni Battista, e San Nicola."

Over the three doors,

A Battle Piece,	—————	by <i>W. Verelst</i>
A St. Jerome,	—————	by <i>Giorgione</i>
Naked Women,	—————	by <i>Schiavone</i>

A TOUR TO BLENHEIM. 101

In the pannel to the left of the chimney is

Head after Han. Carracci,	_____	by Sir Joshua Reynolds.
Head of Anne Countess of Sunderland,	_____	by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
The Assumption,	_____	by Tintoret.
Woman's Head,	_____	by Rubens.
Monkies in Monk's Habits,	_____	by Teniers.
A Madona,	_____	by Lionardo da Vinci.

The Tapestry in this room represents some of John Duke of Marlborough's battles: one of which is the battle of Blenheim.

The Duke's Dressing Room.

OVER the Chimney, Charles Earl of Sunderland	_____	by Sir Godfrey Kneller.
Field Marechal,	_____	by Nic. Cassana.
An Academy Figure,	_____	by Vanduyck.
Adrian and Ahasuerus,	_____	by Paulo Veronese.
Anne Duchess of York,	_____	} by Sir Peter Lely.
Margaret Renée, Duchess of Portsmouth,	_____	
Two Landscapes,	_____	by Wootton.
The Inside of a Church,	_____	by Steenwyck.
The Bones found in the Wilderness,	_____	by Old Frank.
The Circumcision of Our Saviour,	_____	by Rembrandt.
A very fine Holy Family,	_____	by Rubens.
A Magdalen.	_____	
St. Mark writing.	_____	

Over the doors,

Venus and Adonis; and Venus and a Satyr.	_____	
Our Saviour in the Virgin's Lap crowning	_____	
two Female Martyrs,	_____	by Titian.

The East Drawing Room,

Is furnished with Crimson Damask.—Over the door going in from the Dressing-Room, is a
A Holy Family.

102 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

- The Dukes of Buckingham and her
Children, _____ by *Vandyck*.
The Marchioness de Havre, _____ } by *Vandyck*.
Mary of Medicis, _____ }
An oval Portrait of King William III. by *Sir G. Kneller*.
A French Camp, _____ by *Watteau*.
The Annunciation, _____ by *Corregio*.
A Landscape, _____ by *Paul Bril*.
An oval Portrait of the Countess of }
Chesterfield _____ } by *Vandyck*.
Philip III. King of Spain, — by *Titian*.
A very capital Bacchanalian Piece, — by *Rubens*.
Andromeda, _____ by *Rubens*.
The Baptism of Our Saviour, by *A. Flenish Hand*.
A Man's Head, _____ by *Holbeins*.
Cattle, _____ by *Rosa di Tivoli*.
A Man's Head, _____ by *Titian*.
The Offering of the Magi, &c. by *Reubens*.
Lord Henry and Lady Charlotte Spencer,
by *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

Over the chimney.

- Rubens, his Wife and Child, — by *Rubens*.
Given to John Duke of Marlborough by
the Town of Brussels.

- A round Landscape. _____
Cattle and Figures, _____ by *Wouverman*.
An Angel, _____ by *Corregio*.
King Charles the Ist. _____ by *Vandyck*.

Over the door.

- A Holy Family, said to be _____ by *Raphael*.
Given to John Duke of Marlborough by
the Town of Ghent.

- Henrietta Maria, King Charles the First's
Queen, _____ by *Vandyck*.
A very fine Day Light, _____ by *Vandernier*.

The Grand Cabinet,

IS furnished also with Crimfon Damask. — Over the door next to the East Drawing-Room,
A Holy Family, ————— by *Rubens*.

Over the chimney.

A Madona standing on a Globe furrounded
by Angels, ————— by *Carlo Marratts*:
The Roman Charity, ————— by *Rubens*.
Lot's Departure out of Sodom, ————— by *Rubens*.

Given to John Duke of Marlborough by
the Town of Antwerp.

Over the other door is

The Flight into Egypt, ————— by *Rubens*.
The Offering of the Magi, ————— by *Rubens*.

The under row.

A very capital Picture of Our Saviour
blessing the Children, ————— by *Vandyck*.
Raphael's Mistress, exceedingly fine, by *Raphael*.
Pope Gregory, and a Female Martyr with
a Palm Branch, ————— by *Titian*.
The Portrait of Paracelsus, ————— by *Rubens*.
A Holy Family, ————— by *Ludovico Carracci*.
A Magdalane, in his best manner, by *Carlo Dolce*.
A Head of Rubens, ————— by *Rubens*.

The Blue Drawing Room,

IS furnished with Blue Damask, and gilt Ornaments.
Over the two doors.

Isaac Blessing Jacob, ————— } by *Rembrandt*.
The Woman taken in Adultery, }
Catherine of Medicis, ————— by *Rubens*.
Time cutting Cupid's Wings, ————— by *Vandyck*.
William Marquis of Blandford, by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.
An Astronomer and his Family, by *Dobson*.
Our Saviour, ————— }
St. John, ————— } by *Carlo Dolce*.

104 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

A Young Woman's Head, — } by *Paul Veronese*.
Ditto, — }

Under row.

Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds,
and a Monk worshipping, by *Hanibal Carracci*
Our Saviour and the Virgin in the Clouds, &c. by *Tintoret*.
Thirty Miniature Portraits in one frame.

A Holy Family, — by *Ludovico Carracci*.

Cattle and Figures, — by *Bamboccio*.

A Landscape, — by *Vanderneer*.

A Dutch Family, — by *Ostade*.

A Landscape, — by *Gaspard Poussin*.

Dorothy Countess of Sunderland, cele-
brated by Waller, — by *Vandyck*.

Another Landscape, — by *Gaspard Poussin*.

A small beautiful Family Piece, — by *Gonzales*.

A very fine Landscape, — by *Wouverman*.

The Winter Drawing Room.

THE Tapestry is a Representation of the Cardinal Vir-
tues. The Curtains and Chairs are white Damask.

Over the chimney is

A very fine Portrait of Mary Dukes of Rich-
mond, and a Girl presenting her Gloves, by *Vandyck*

Over the doors.

Lord Strafford and his Secretary, — } by *Vandyck*.
Mrs. Killigrew and Mrs Morton, — }

The Dining Room.

OVER the door going in from the Draw-
ing-Room, is

A capital Piece of Cattle and Figures, by *Castiglione*.

A Bacchanalian Piece, — by *Vandyck*.

Lot and his Daughters, — by *Rubens*.
given by the Emperor.

Queen Anne, whilst Princess of Denmark,
by *Sir Godfrey Kneller*.

Venus

A TOUR TO BLENHEIM. 205

Venus and Adonis, ——— by *Rubens*.
 given by the Emperor.

The present Duke and Duchess of Marl-
 borough, and six Children, by *Sir J. Reynolds*.

Over the other door.

The Rape of Europa, ——— by *Paul Veronese*.
 In the pannels near the windows, are

Six small Landscapes, ——— by *Wootton*.

The SALON.

THIS Room, whether we regard its breadth, height, furniture, or decorations, is proportioned to the magnificence of the rest. The lower Part is lined with marble, on which Account it is calculated to afford a cool retreat in the warmest weather. This is a common, fashion in the warmer climate of Italy.

The different copartments represent different Nations, in their various Habits and Modes of Dress, ——— by *La Guerre*.

The Cieling is emblematical, and represents John Duke of Marlborough in the midst of his Victories stopped by Peace, and Time reminding him of the Rapidity of his own flight, painted also ——— by *La Guerre*.

Over the right hand chimney as you enter
 from the Hall,

A Bust of Caracalla.

Over the other.

A Bust of a Roman Consul.

Drawing Room to the Right of the Salon.

THE Tapestry represents more of John Duke of Marlborough's Battles. — The Curtains and Chairs are Green Silk.

Over the chimney.

The present Duke of Marlborough;

A Bust of the Emperor Adrian.

106 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

Over the nearest door to the Salon, is
A Portrait of a Young Knight of St. John
of Jerusalem, _____ by *Barrocio*.

Over the opposite door.

Meleager and Atalanta, very masterly, by *Rubens*.
On the pannel near the window, next the
Salon, is,
The Adoration of the Shepherds, by *Luca Giordano*.
Under it is,

A Madona and Child, _____ by *Nic. Poussin*.
A Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the
middle, _____ by *Rottenhammer*.

In the pannel opposite this is,

The Offering of the Magi, _____ by *Luca Giordano*.
A Holy Family, _____ by *Nic. Poussin*.
A Garland of Flowers, with Figures in the
middle, _____ by *Rottenhammer*.

Middle Drawing Room right of the Salon.

THE Tapestry is a farther description of the Bat-
tles of John Duke of Marlborough.—The Cur-
tains and Chairs are Scarlet Silk.

Over the chimney.

The present Duchess of Marlborough,
A capital Painting upon Black Marble,
_____ by *Alessandra Veronese*.

Over the first door going in, is

A Picture of a Sea-Port, with a stone Pedestal
and Figures, _____ by *Weenix*.

Over the opposite door, is

St. Lawrence distributing the Ornaments of
the Altar, _____ by *Il Prete Genoeze*.

The State Bedchamber,

IS furnished with Blue Damask, and Gilding.
On the chimney, A Bust of Diana.

Over the chimney.

A very capital Picture of Seneca Bleeding to
Death, _____ by *Lucca Giordano*.

In the pannel to the left of it is,

A Portrait of King Edward VI. _____ by *Holbeins*.

A View of Architecture. _____ by *Panini*.

The Burning of Troy, _____ by *Old Frank*.

Over the doors.

Two Pieces of Still life, _____ by *Malteze*.

The LIBRARY.

FROM a series of smaller, though magnificent Apartments, we are suddenly struck at entering this superb Room, which is 183 feet 5 inches long, exclusive of the Book-Cases; in the middle it is 31 feet 9 inches wide, and at each end 28 feet 6 inches wide. The Doric Pilasters of Marble, with the complete Columns of the same, which support a rich Entablature, the Window Frames, the surrounding Basement of black marble, and the stuccoed compartments of the vaulted Cieling, are in the highest taste both of Design and Finishing. It was originally intended as a Gallery for Paintings; but the late justly lamented Duke added utility to elegance, having furnished it with the noble collection of Books, made by Lord Sunderland, his Grace's father. Their number is said to amount to 24,000 volumes, which have been allowed to be worth 30,000 l. and we may venture to pronounce them the best private collection in England. They are kept under gilt-wire lattices.

At one end of the room is a highly finished Statue of Queen Anne, by *Rysbrack*, with this Inscription,

108 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

To the Memory of Queen *ANNE*,
 Under whose Auspices
JOHN Duke of *MARLBOROUGH*
 Conquered
 And to whose Munificence
 He and his Posterity
 With Gratitude
 Owe the Possession of *BLENHEIM*.
 A.D. MDCCXLVI.

Over the marble door, is
 A Bust of Milo Crotoniensis, — by *Wilton*.

Over the left hand chimney, is
 A Bust of Charles Earl of Sunderland, who collected the Books belonging to this Library.

Over each chimney are
 Landscapes, — after *Gaspard Poussin*.

Over the right hand chimney, is
 A Bust of Charles Spencer Duke of Marlborough, — by *Rysebrack*.

At the farther end of this Room, is
 A fine Greek Bust of Alexander, in very good preservation, on a Term designed
 by *Sir William Chambers*.

There are also in this room two marble Statues on mahogany Terms; one of Diana, and one of Julia Domna: the latter antique.

The Whole-length PORTRAITS are,

King William the Third,

Queen Anne.

John Duke of Marlborough.

Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough.

Charles Duke of Marlborough.

Anne Countess of Sunderland.

The Hon. John Spencer,

The Right Hon. Lady Georgiana Spencer,
 now Countess Cowper.

Elizabeth Countess of Bridgewater.

A Lady in Blue.

John Duke of Montagu.

Francis Earl of Godolphin.

A TOUR TO BLENHEIM. 109

Before we leave this Noble Gallery, I cannot but direct the Spectator to its bow-windows, from whence we have a delightful prospect of the declivity descending to the water, and the gradual ascent of the venerable groves which cover the opposite hill

N. B. In the Galleries of the Attic Story there is a large collection of Family Portraits by different Masters.

The CHAPEL.

THIS is one of the Wings; in which is a superb Monument to the memory of the Old Duke and Dutches, by Ryebrack. They are represented with their two sons who died young, as supported by Fame and History. Beneath, in a Basso-relievo, is the Taking of Marshal Tallard.

The Altar-Piece is
Our Saviour taken down from the Cross,
by Jordaens, of Antwerp.

The CHINA ROOM.

I Had almost forgot to mention this Apartment, which is situated below stairs. This will afford sufficient entertainment to the Curious. It is furnished with a most elegant and valuable collection of Dresden China, given to the late Duke by the King of Poland, in return for a Pack of Stag-Hounds; consisting of Turenes, Sets of Plates, and fantastic figures. The colours are remarkably lively, and the representations highly natural. Here are likewise some beautiful and costly Jars, collected at a great Expence by the late Dutches Dowager, besides other fine china.

THE GARDENS

Are spacious, and include a great variety of ground. The noble descent on the south west side; the vastness and beauty of the water; the grandeur of the opposite bank; the cascade; the new bridge and lower piece of water; form all together such an assemblage of great and beautiful objects, as is possibly in no other place to be met with. The

110 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

The character of the ground on the south-east is a happy contrast to the south-west side: The Gardens here seem to lose themselves in the Park, amidst a profusion of venerable oaks and intersected avenues, from whence they derive an air of confusion and of indeterminate extent, which is very pleasing. Lastly, the beautiful Plain in the front of the House, and the picturesque effect of the Village of Bladon, rising out of the wood below, call for our attention.

These Gardens have been considerably enlarged, and in short, were thrown into the form they now wear, by the present Duke of MARLBOROUGH; who has likewise farther beautified them by the addition of some judicious and well-placed Ornaments: Particularly the Temple of Diana, and an elegant little Temple in what is called the Flower Garden: To which we may add two most noble Bronzes, the *Pancratiastra*, and the *Arrotino*, the execution of *Max. Soldani Benzi* of Florence; with some copies of Antique Vases, in stone.

About the middle of the grand approach, is a magnificent BRIDGE, consisting of three Arches, the centre one of which is larger than the Rialto at Venice: the water is formed into a spacious Lake, which covers the whole extent of a capacious valley, surrounded by an artificial declivity of a prodigious depth, and is indisputably the most capital Piece of Water in this Kingdom.

The PARK is eleven miles in circumference, and contains many delightful scenes. The lover of rural variety will be entertained here with every circumstance of beauty, which he can expect from diversified nature; from hill and valley, water and woods.

In this Park originally stood a royal palace, where King Etheldred called a Parliament. Alfred is reported to have translated *Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, while resident here*. Henry I. enclosed the Park.

* From a M. S. in the BRITISH MUSEUM.

A TOUR TO BLENHEIM. III

Park with a wall, the greater Part of which is now remaining. His successor Henry II. principally resided at this seat, and erected in the Park a house, encompassed with a labyrinth of extraordinary contrivance, for the habitation of his Concubine Fair Rosamond. This romantic retreat, commonly styled *Fair Rosamond's Bower*, was situated on the hill, to the north-west of the Bridge, above a remarkable Bath, or Spring, called at present Rosamond's Well.

The same King received homage in this palace, from Rice Prince of Wales and his Nobles. He likewise knighted his son Jeffery here, at his return from Normandy: And soon afterwards he here gave his Cousin, the Lady Ermengard, Daughter of Richard Viscount Beaumont, in marriage to William, King of Scotland.

In this Palace Edmund, the second son of Edward I. was born, and thence denominated Edmund of Woodstock; as was Edward the Black Prince. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, was kept a prisoner here, under the persecutions of Queen Mary.

This Palace retained its original splendor, and was inhabited by our Kings, 'till the reign of Charles I. but began to be demolished in the succeeding times of confusion. Its magnificent Ruins were remaining within the memory of man, near the bridge, to the north, on the spot where two Sycamores have been since planted as a memorial.

The Park and Manour of Woodstock, with other appurtenances, were granted with concurrence of parliament, by Queen Anne, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Duke of Marlborough, and his heirs, in recompence of the many illustrious victories obtained under his command against the French and Bavarian armies; particularly at Blenheim.

The

112 A TOUR TO BLENHEIM.

The grant of the Crown, and the services of the Duke, are fully specified on the pedestal of a stately column, 130 feet in height, on the top of which is a statue of the Duke, situated in the grand avenue. On one side is the following Inscription, supposed to be written by the late Lord *Bolingbroke*.

The Castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Queen ANNE

In the Fourth Year of her Reign,

In the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1705.

A Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the
Signal Victory

Obtained over the *French* and *Bavarians*,

Near the Village of *Blenheim*,

On the Banks of the *Danube*,

By JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH,

The Hero not only of this Nation, but of this Age;
Whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field

Who, by Wisdom, Justice, Candour, and Address,

Reconciled various, and even opposite, Interests;

Acquired an Influence

Which no Rank, no Authority can give,

Nor any Force, but that of superior Virtue:

Became the fixed important Centre,

Which united in one common Cause,

The principal States of *Europe*;

Who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour,

In a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs,

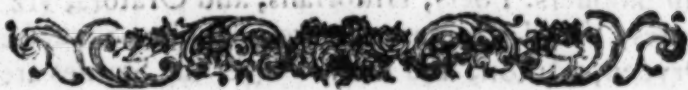
Broke the Power of *France*,

When raised the highest, when exerted the most;

Rescued the Empire from Desolation;

Asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

The house itself was built at the public expence; but the Bridge, the Column just mentioned and the Portal contiguous to the town, were erected solely at the charge of Sarah Dutches Dowager of Marlborough.



DITCHLEY,

The Seat of the Right Honourable

The Earl of LITCHFIELD.

THE Seat of Lord LITCHFIELD, at DITCHLEY, is situated about the distance of three miles from Blenheim, on the North-West. It is built of hewn stone, and has a beautiful southern front, with two correspondent Wings, commanding most agreeable and extensive prospect, in which the magnificent Palace just described, has the principal effect. In the centre of the Front is,

THE HALL.

THIS Room is finely proportioned, and elegantly decorated. Its sides and roof are ornamented with Stucco, which is at once bold and delicate. Its Door Cases, Pediments, Entablatures, and Columns of the Corinthian and Composite Order, are all richly ornamented with Gildings, &c. The Cieling contains an Assembly of the Gods, painted by Kent. Two of the Compartments are filled with historical pieces from the Æneid, by the same hand: one of which represents Æneas meeting Venus, his Mother, in the Wood, near Carthage; and the other, Venus presenting

114 A TOUR TO DITCHLEY.

presenting Æneas with the new Armour. The Sciences are introduced as ornaments, with Busts of Philosophers, Poets, Historians, and Orators, viz. Socrates, Virgil, Homer, Cicero, Sappho, Shakespeare, Dryden, Milton, and Livy. Over the Statues are Bas-reliefs, copied from Antiques out of the Florentine Museum, properly disposed; and a Statue of the Venus de Medicis. And there is here a curious Model of the Radclivian Library at Oxford.

The Chimney-piece is superb and lofty, decorated with a Portrait of the old Lord, by Akerman.

MUSIC ROOM.

THE construction of this Apartment is well adapted to the use assigned; and its peculiar elegance cannot fail of having the most pleasing effect on the Spectator at his first entrance.

The PAINTINGS are,

A Portrait of the Earl of Litchfield's Grandfather and Grandmother.

The Earl of Litchfield.

The two late Dukes of Beaufort.

Rubens and Family, hunting.

Two Venetian Courtezans.

A Landscape, by Wootton: In which are introduced the late and present Earls of Litchfield, taking the Diversion of Shooting.

With three Hunting-pieces; by Wootton.

DINING ROOM.

ON the whole this Room is furnished with much simple elegance. Here is a capital full Length Portrait of Henry VIII. by Hans Holbeins; executed

A TOUR TO DITCHLEY. 115

with a strength and freedom not generally found in the performances of that high finisher.

A Family-piece of Charles I. with Charles II. a Child, at his knee; by Vandyke.

Sir Henry Lee, with the Mastiff which saved his Life; by Johnson.—The Story of this Piece is founded on a miraculous Escape of Sir Harry, from being assassinated by one of his own Servants, who had formed a Design of robbing the House, after having murdered his Master. But providentially on the Night this Project was intended to be put in Execution, the Mastiff, though no Favourite with, nor ever before taken Notice of by his Master, accompanied him up Stairs, crept under the Bed, and could not be driven away by the Servant; when, at length, Sir Harry ordered him to be left: and in the Dead of Night, the same Servant entering the Room to execute his Design, was instantly seized by the Dog, and upon being secured confessed his Intentions.

In one Corner of the Piece are the following Lines:

“ More faithful than favoured.”

Reason in Man cannot effect such Love,
As Nature doth in them that Reason want;
Ulysses true and kind his Dog did prove,
When Faith in better friends was very scant.
“ My Travels for my Friends have been as true,
Tho’ not as far as Fortune did him bear;
No Friends my Love and Faith divided knew,
Tho’ neither this nor that once equall’d were.
“ But in my Dog, whereof I made no Store,
“ I find more Love than them I trusted more.”

The old Lord, and Dowager Lady, in the Coronation robes; by Richardson and Vanderbank.

The Duke of Monmouth and his Mother, in the Italian manner.

Prince Arthur; by Johnson.

Sir Charles Rich, killed in the unfortunate Expedition to the Isle of Rhee, 1627.

Sir

116 A TOUR TO DITCHLEY.

Sir Christopher Hatton.

With four Portraits of Sir Henry Lee's Brothers ;
by C. Johnson, in that Master's best manner.

The DAMASK BEDCHAMBER.

IT is adorned with Tapestry, representing Boys
squeezing Grapes, and engaged in other Sports ;
which must please all who can discern and taste just-
ness of Design, and liveliness of Expression.

The furniture of the Bed, &c. is rich Crimson
Damask. The Paintings in this Room are,

The Queen of Bohemia ; by Johnson.

And the Portraits of Lord and Lady Teynham.

TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM.

IT is furnished with Tapestry, not less masterly than
that last described. The subjects are, the Muses
and Apollo singing and playing on their several In-
struments ; Bacchanalian Scenes, and a Vintage.

The Paintings are, Anne, Countess of Rochester
and Lindsey ; by Sir Peter Lely.

Sir Francis Harry Lee ; by Vandyke.

And Sir Harry Lee, at full Length, in the Robes
of a Knight of the Garter ; by Johnson.

The Chimney-piece in black and white Marble,
is in the Ionic Order, and an excellent Piece of
Workmanship.

The windows of this Apartment open to a most
agreeable Landscape, which does not perplex the eye
by the distance and multiplicity of its objects, but
affords those gentler charms which arise from a single
distinct, and confined prospect. It principally con-
sists of a winding Valley, with a serpentine Canal
covered with an elegant Chinese Bridge. The whole
is bounded by an easy spreading Declivity, interspersed
with Groupes of Trees.

The SALOON.

THE Roof is stuccoed in a rich, though chaste style. The middle Compartment is Flora, with the Zephyrs. The walls are also stuccoed, and painted of an olive colour; on which are Minerva and Diana, whole length Bas Reliefs, in the antique Style.

Here is an excellent Antique of the Goddess Health, about 40 Inches in height; purchased from Dr. Mead's Collection.——On its Pedestal is a Bas Relief of the Head of Æsculapius, cut with a remarkable Boldness. Here is also shewn an antique Medallion of the Sailing Cupid. The Diameter is about 12 Inches.

Green Damask DRAWING ROOM.

THE Chimney-piece is finely executed by Skeemaker. The Freeze is enriched with a Vase and Cornucopia; and on each Side female Termini, finished in the most superb Taste. In the middle is a Landscape by Wootton; whose free manner, all judges of this most enchanting species of painting, must allow to be truly calculated for affording the liveliest representations of rural objects.

Over the doors are two striking pieces, brought from Italy, of Ruins, Rocks, and Cascades. The Architecture in the manner of Panini.

Here is also a Table of Italian Marble, having a greenish Ground interspersed with white Veins, which is a most beautiful and valuable curiosity.

GILT DRAWING ROOM.

THIS was formerly called the Best Dining Room.

The PAINTINGS are,

A full-length Portrait of Charles II. and of the Dutchess of Cleveland; by Lely.

The

118 A TOUR TO DITCHLEY.

The Duke of Grafton's Great Grandfather.

And Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, his Lordship's Grandmother, by Kneller.

The Decorations of the Wainscot are gilt; and the stuccoed Cieling is correspondent to the Taste and Splendor of the rest.

Here are two Tables of Ægyptian Marble, which justly demand our observation.

The Chimney-piece of this Apartment is also executed by Skoemaker: In the Freeze a Bacchanalian's Head finely executed; and over it a Landscape by Wootton.

The VELVET BEDCHAMBER.

BOTH the Bed and Hangings of this Apartment are of rich figured Genoa Velvet, made on purpose at Genoa for Admiral Lee.

The Chimney-piece is executed in a most masterly manner; on the Freeze are Festoons of Flowers; and in the middle a winged Head of Mercury; and it is adorned with a Prospect of a Ruin by an Italian Hand.

And here is a Dressing Table of curious workmanship, done in France. It consists of a dark-coloured wood, inlaid with fine ramifications of brass-work.

The TAPESTRY ROOM.

THIS Apartment, which is the last we are shewn, is curiously ornamented in the Chinese taste.

Here are two striking pieces of Tapestry; one of which represents the Cyclops forging the Armour of Æneas; the other, Neptune, with his proper attendants, giving directions about refitting a Vessel which has just been shipwrecked.—The Heads of the Dolphins are executed with much Spirit, and Expressions.

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pression. The Sea-scape is remarkably beautiful, and the distant Prospect most elegantly fancied, as well as judiciously conducted, in point of Perspective.

Over the Chimney-piece, which is finely finished with white marble, is a Capital Picture of the Duke and Dutchess of York, and the Princesses Mary and Anne, by Sir Peter Lely.

Over the two doors are two masterly Landscapes, an Italian Hand.

The Chairs are covered with Tapestry; each of which is prettily ornamented with the Story of a fable from Æsop.

A small Fire-screen in this Apartment, beautifully worked with a Needle, by the old Lady Litchfield, cannot escape the attention of the Curious: The Subject of which is the Rape of Proserpine.

In conformity to the style of this Apartment, here are two beautiful Chinese Figures; one a Chinese lady, the other a Porter with a Chest of Tea.

On the whole, this Seat is a noble Repository of valuable and masterly Portraits, executed by the most eminent Artists in that species of Painting; RUBENS, VANDYKE, SIR PETER LE LY, and our ingenious Countryman and Rival of VANDYKE, JOHNSON. As a piece of Architecture, it is inferior to none for the justness of its Proportions, and the convenient disposition of its Apartments. With regard to Furniture and Decorations, it is finished with Taste rather than with Splendor; and adorned with that Elegance which results from Simplicity.



HEYTHROP,

The Seat of the Right Honourable

The EARL of SHREWSBURY

IS situated sixteen miles north of Oxford, and about four from the last mentioned Seat of the Earl of Litchfield. It stands on an eminence, in a delightful part of the Country, and has every charm that can result from a diversity of Wood, Water, Eminences, and Vales.

An Avenue of above two miles, planted on each side with Forest Trees of advanced growth and beautiful verdure, interspersed with Clumps of Fir, leads from the North to the grand Area before the House, and by its length and variety, forms an exceeding magnificent Approach.

The House is a regular Edifice, consisting of four Fronts, built in the most elegant stile of Architecture, and is joined to the Offices by open Arcades, which have a very pleasing effect. We enter the House by a Flight of steps under a grand Portico, supported by four lofty Corinthian Columns.

The HALL,

IS a well-proportioned Room, thirty-two feet by twenty-seven feet nine. It is finished in plain Stucco, and adorned with Vases and Lamps upon highly finished Brackets. The eye is agreeably surprized on our first entrance, by the reflection of the Avenue and part of the Hall, from two large silvered glass

A TOUR TO HEYTHROP. 121

on each side the door leading to the Saloon, which, by a pleasing deception, not only repeats the beautiful Landscape, but raises the idea of another room of equal dimensions and magnificence.

From the Hall, we are led to the grand Staircase, the walls and ceiling of which are ornamented with Panels and Festoons of Stucco. We next enter,

The BREAKFASTING PARLOUR,

A Neat and commodious Room, in which is a fine Landscape; and the Four Seasons; as likewise an excellent Portrait of some unknown Person, by Hans Holben: with some other Landscapes and Portraits, the Painters unknown.

Opposite the door is placed a Glass in a gilt Frame, elegantly carved by Ansell.

From hence we are conducted into the Family Apartments. — To the right of the Ante-chamber, enriched with various Prints and Family Portraits, is MY LORD'S DRESSING ROOM, with two airy Closets. To the left is MY LADY'S.

The little BLUE DRAWING ROOM,

IS an apartment of 21 feet by 18½, enriched with an elegant Chimney-piece, of Sienna and Statuary Marble, executed by the late Mr. Carter.

Over the Chimney is a Family-piece of King Charles II. by Vandyke; and on the sides of the Room the Portraits of the present Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, by Mr. Hoare of Bath. — Under the Picture over the Chimney-piece, and upon the opposite Pier, are two large Glasses in gilt frames richly carved, by Snetzler. — Adjoining to this is

The BED CHAMBER;

FITTED up with tapestry, in which is a rich blue damask Bed and Furniture; adjoining to this is

an elegant Closet. hung with Chinese paper; from whence we command an extensive Prospect over the adjacent Country.

From the Bed Chamber before mentioned we enter

The LIBRARY,

WHich is a most superb and magnificent Room, eighty-three feet in length, and 20 in height.

The Ornaments of this Room are masterly: They consist chiefly of the most elegant and highly finished Stucco, by the late and present Mr. Roberts; — the Designs of which are admirably adapted to the purposes of the place, and merit peculiar notice.

On the north side are seven Recesses, one of which is the entrance from the Hall, and the other six are filled with elegant Book-cases, over which are curious Medallions of Cicero, Plato, Thucydides, Homer, Shakespeare, and Inigo Jones: In this side are also two superb Chimney-pieces, by Carter, composed of the Statuary and rich verd antique Marble. The Entrances at each end are formed to correspond with the other Recesses; the semicircular Arches over which, as well as that leading from the Hall, are ornamented in Stucco with Fables from Æsop, admirably executed; and a Medallion of the same kind over each Chimney. The south side, which fronts the Garden, consists of eight magnificent windows, with a pair of folding Glass Doors, which open to the Terras, and afford a most delightful and extensive Prospect.

The cieling, which is entirely plain, is supported by Columns of the Corinthian Order; and is encompassed by an exceeding rich Ionic Entablature. This Room is likewise enriched by pendant Ornaments, in alto relievo, of Still-life, Military, Musical, and Mathematical Instruments; with a judicious Mixture of Fruit and Flowers.

The

The Lesser DRAWING ROOM,

IS furnished with Genoa Flowered Damask, and has a Chimney-piece of fine Marble, and very curious workmanship. The Cieling and Cove are in fret-work Compartments, ornamented with Birds, Foliages, and Festoons of Flowers, exceeding bold, and of high relief.

The GREAT DRAWING ROOM.

THIS Apartment is forty-seven feet in length, by 25 in breadth, and 20 in height. It is furnished with most exquisite Tapestry, which for Colour as well as Expression, must engage the attention of the Curious. This Tapestry, which is the work of Vanderborcht, represents the Four Quarters of the World, well expressed by Assemblages of the Natives, in their various Habits and Employments, except Europe, which is in Masquerade. Over the four doors are the Seasons and Elements painted in a very peculiar style. These figures, in Claro Oscuro, are of inestimable Value, and appear as if starting from the Canvas. From the vast expression, yet exceeding light tint of these Pieces, the Spectator is at first sight ready to pronounce them Bas Reliefs in white Marble, and must be surprized upon discovering the deception.

The Chimney-piece is extremely superb, composed of rich Egyptian and Statuary Marble, executed by Carter; nor is the Grate it contains in any wise inferior, being of steel highly polished, and finished with exquisite art. The Cornice is supported by highly carved and polished Figures of Ceres and Flora, about five feet high: The Drapery of these Figures, one in the ancient, the other in the modern style, as well as their Attitudes, are peculiarly striking and expressive. In the centre of the Freeze is a raised Tablet of the Choice of Hercules. Over it is a Painting by Cornelius Van Orley, of the Destruction of

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Pharaoh and his Host in the Red Sea.—Suitable to the other Ornaments of this apartment, the Cieling consists of representations of the Four Quarters of the World, with the Elements, and Seasons, in Stucco, interspersed with Fables and other Decorations; and surrounded by a full enriched Corinthian Entablature.—On the opposite side to the Chimney-piece are two superb Glasses, of one plate each, upwards of four feet in breadth, and nine feet high.—Under these glasses are two rich Tables of Egyptian Marble, upon gilt and carved frames; and on the other Piers are two Girandoles of exquisite workmanship, by Ansell.

The Proportion, Decorations, and Furniture, of this Apartment, render it one of the most elegant Rooms in this Kingdom. The Settees and Chairs are richly carved and gilt, the seats of which are covered with needlework in silk, representing different bunches of Flowers: here are also two curious Fire-screens, by the same hand as the Tapestry; one exhibits a Dutch Merriment, the other Sportsmen returned from shooting, with their Game.

The MUSICK PARLOUR,

IS a small neat Room, with a light and well executed Cieling.

The BEST DINING PARLOUR.

A Very commodious Apartment, of 27 feet, by 25. The Walls, with the Cove and Cieling, are decorated with varied compartments of highly finished Ornaments, in Stucco. Over the Chimney, (which is an exceeding rich Carving in Wood, by Snetzler) is a Portrait of the late Duke of Shrewsbury.

The Environs, or Gardens, are laid out with great judgment. A variety of beautiful Scenes strike the Spectator in a most agreeable Succession. With very little appearance of Art, Nature has received much

A TOUR TO HEYTHROP. 125

much assistance from Taste. To the South West, lofty trees afford a most refreshing shade, interspersed with Openings edged with Flowers. Eastward, a small stream is improved into a winding River, broke by Cascades, and whose banks are adorned with Seats and a curious Fancy-building called

The Moss House.

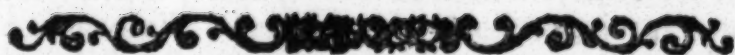
THIS Edifice is covered with Reeds, and constructed of rustic Oak; the inside is lined with Moss of various colours, and the floor is paved, in Mosaic-work, with horse's teeth polished. Upon entering this Building we have a striking view of two Cascades which afford an agreeable surprize.

This piece of Water is crossed by a stone Bridge, under which is an Engine that supplies the house with water; and above it, at the distance of about 400 paces, is the most natural, if not the most striking of the Cascades found here. It is built with Petrefactions and other curious Stones; and upon the top is a Terrace, planted on each side with Flowering Shrubs.

From this Bridge, in another direction, through a pleasant Grove, we ascend to a beautiful Serpentine Walk, also planted with Flowering Shrubs on each side, that terminates in an octagon Bowling-Green, where we command eight extensive, different, and most delightful Prospects.

In a word, this noble Seat, whether we consider the advantage of its situation, the elegance of the structure, or the various specimens of exquisite Art with which the Apartments of it are embellished, will amply repay the curious Spectator for the trouble he may have in diverting his course out of the strait road, in order to obtain a view of it.





N U N E H A M,

The SEAT of

E A R L H A R C O U R T.

THIS House is a modern Fabrick, elegantly built of Stone, and finished with great expence; the rooms throughout having arched Cielings, to prevent the fatal effects of fire, and the roof is covered with copper. There are two detached Wings for the Offices, and the Stabling and Coach Houses are thrown back at a considerable distance.

This Seat his Lordship has placed on the side of a Hill, about two furlongs from the River *Isis*, upon so elevated a situation as to command a very extensive prospect, particularly on the *Berkshire* side; and from the Windows of the Octagon Room, it is scarce possible to conceive a Prospect more highly enriched. — The Eye is delighted with a fine meandering River for many Miles; at a proper distance rises the Town of *Abingdon*; and, as a capital Object, which bounds the sight northward, we have a superb View of *Oxford*. Exclusive of these, there are not wanting the rural Charms afforded by a neighbouring Country interspersed with Villages, Wood, and Water, rich Meadows, and fruitful Hills.

The House is encompassed by a very extensive Park planted, and laid out with exquisite Taste, by the late Earl; in which is included a noble Terrace, and

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and a delightful Pleasure Garden: And upon an Eminence nearly contiguous to the House, the Parish Church has been rebuilt by his Lordship, of curious Masonry, and constructed in the form of a Roman Temple, which, besides its utility as a place of Worship, is rendered a very desirable Object in the Parish; but the Village of *Nuneham*, to which this Church formerly belonged, is now entirely destroyed, and the late Lord accommodated all the Inhabitants, by erecting a sufficient Number of Houses on each side of the London Road, at the distance of five Miles from *Oxford*, which is called NEW TOWN.

Besides the Objects hitherto described, on the opposite side of the *Isis* stands the elegant Seat of Sir WILLIAM STONHOUSE, Bart. from which Circumstance the two HOUSES are equally indebted for Objects to enrich the Scene.

The furniture is rather elegant than superb; and this Villa is enriched with many capital PAINTINGS, among which are,

In the BREAKFAST ROOM.

ROBERT HARCOURT, (a full length, in Armour,) eldest son of Sir Walter Harcourt, the most considerable adventurer with Sir Walter Raleigh in his Voyage to Guiana.

Over one door, Frances, daughter of Geoffry Vere, younger son of John Earl of Oxford, and sister to Sir Francis Vere, and Horace, Lord Vere, of Tilbury, wife to Robert Harcourt above mentioned.

Over the other door, Francis Harcourt, second son of Robert Harcourt and Frances Vere.

Over the chimney, A Nymph with Cupids, representing Evening, by *Valerio Castelli*.

A Landscape, with large Figures, a fine Picture, by *Francesco Bolognese*.

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Two Landscapes, by *Tempesta of Genoa*.

King William Hunting, with several Figures, by *Wootton*.

A Male and Female Satyr, after *Reubens*.

The EATING ROOM.

THE Dimensions of this Apartment are 32 feet by 24, and it's Height 18 feet 6 inches; in which are the following

P A I N T I N G S:

Over the chimney, *Ulysses and Nauficæ*, a most capital Picture, by *Salvator Rosa*; a present to the late Lord Harcourt, from the Count de Harcourt-Lillebonne.

A Landscape, by *Ruyssdaal*, the Figures by *Wouvermans*.

Dead Game and Dogs, very fine, by *Snyder*.

Two Views of Rome and Naples, by *Gaspar Occhiali*.

Over one door, Dead Game, by *Murillio*, from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

Over the other door, The Cascade of Terni, by *Orizonti*.

Two large and fine Landscapes, by *Van Artois*, the Figures by *David Teniers*, from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

A Landscape and Figures, by *Van Goyen*.—Under it, A Herdsman and Cattle, by *Murillio*, a curious Picture.

A Landscape, with a Cottage, by *Dekker*.—Under it, An Evening, with a Shepherd and Sheep, highly finished, by *Bamboccio*.

A large and fine Landscape, by *Rosa da Tivoli*.

Two Views of the Ruins in Rome, by *Paolo Panini*.

The

The OCTAGON.

THIS most delightful Room is eighteen feet six inches high, and in diameter thirty feet by twenty-four.

On one side of the chimney, *The Nativity*, by *Bronzino*.—Under it, *The Madonna and Child*, very beautiful, by *Guido*, bought out of the Hôtel de Hautefort at Paris.

The Holy Family, a celebrated Picture of *Barocci*, and known by the Name of *La Madonna della Gatta*, from the Cat in one Corner. It has been engraved, and was in the Collection of the Earl of Pomfret.

A Moonlight on the Water, a perfect Picture of *Vander Neer*.

Mars, Venus, and Cupids, by *Niccolo Poussin*, capital; from the Collection of Mr. Farnese.

A Landscape, with Ruins, beautiful, by *Patel*; from the Collection of Mons. de la Live at Paris.

A Landscape, by *Gasparo Poussin*.

A View of the Rhine, by *Vossterman*, very rare.

Moses sweetening the Waters of Marah, highly coloured, by *Niccolo Poussin*.

A Landscape, with a Cart overturning by Moonlight, a capital Picture, by *Rubens*, and well known by *Bolswaert's* Print; from the Collection of the Comte de Guiche.

Two small, but highly finished Views on the Rhine, by *Old Griffier*.

The following Six Pictures hang on either Side of the RUBENS, and are small.

The Trinity, painted on a Gold Ground, by *Andrea del Sarto*.

St. Cecilia lying dead, and two *Boy-angels*, exquisitely painted, by *Dominichino*.

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A beautiful and most lively Portrait of Sofonisba Angusciola, by *Herself*; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

Spring, with four Cupids, a sweet Picture, by *Filippo Laura*; a present from Wm. Fauquier, Esq.

Christ crowned with Thorns, by *Alessandro Veronese*.

The Holy Family, by *Rottenhamer*, in the Style of the Old Italian Masters; from the Collection of Mr. Fauquier.

Over one Door, A Landscape and Figures, by *Both*.

Christ driving the Money-Changers out of the Temple, by *Bassano*.

The Holy Family, by *Albano*.

Over the other door, Noah's Sacrifice, the Ark at a distance, by *Imperiali*.

Two beautiful Pictures of Ruins and Figures, by *Filippo Laura*; from the Collection of Dr. Mead.

The SALOON.

THE Dimensions of which are forty-nine feet by twenty-four; and the Altitude eighteen feet and a half.

St. Margaret, whole length, a most capital and highly preserved Picture, by *Titiano*. It was in the Collection of King Charles the First.

Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, by *Franceschini*, after *Carlo Cignani*.

A Farm Yard, with Figures and Cattle, by *Murillio*; from the Collection of Mr. Bagnols.

St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by *Albano*; from the Collection of the Earl of Waldegrave.

A Woman on Horseback, with several Figures, and Animals, by *Watteau*.

A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures, by *Van Uden*.

-END A

A fine

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A fine and bright Landscape, with Buildings, by *Gasparo Poussin*; the Figures by *Niccolo*.

A very fine Landscape, and Figures, by *Niccolo Poussin*, from the Collection of Mr. Houlditch. It has been engraved by *Vivares*.

Two other large Landscapes, by *Van Artois*; the Figures in one by *David Teniers*.

The Holy Family, by *Le Sueur*, very fine.

Louis XIV. on Horseback, with his Court, by *Vander Meulen*.

An Entertainment on the Texel, with English and Dutch Yachts, a capital *Vandervelde*.

Over one door, Two Beggar-Boys, by *Murillio*. It came from *Penrhurst*.

Over the other door, Susanna and the Elders, by *Annibale Carracci*.

Two Landscapes, by *Wootton*.

A Landscape, by *Claude Le Lorrain*, in his first Manner.

A Landscape, by *Ruysdaal*.

In the CRIMSON VELVET BED CHAMBER.

OVER the chimney, A Piece of Architecture, with Figures, by *Viviani*.





T H E
House and Gardens at STOW,
The SEAT of
The Right Hon. the Earl TEMPLE.

BY a noble Flight of Steps, designed by *Signor Borra*, ornamented with Stone Balustrades, we ascend to

The S A L O O N.

WHICH is a grand Apartment hung with fine Tapestry, representing the Functions of the Cavalry. The Dimensions of this Room are 43 feet by 22; the Furniture, Crimson: and it is ornamented with two marble Busts, a rich French Cabinet, and fine China Jars.

The P I C T U R E S are

1. A Landscape.
2. Is a Flower-piece.
3. A Fruit-piece.

The H A L L.

THIS is a spacious Room, 36 feet by 22 and half, designed and painted by Kent. It's Cieling is enriched with the Signs of the Zodiac; and the Walls are adorned with Festoons of Flowers, &c.

Over

Over the Chimney is a curious Piece of Alto Relievo, the Story of which is Darius's Tent: Here are also eleven marble Busts properly disposed, and a Statue of Narcissus.

THE DINING ROOM.

THIS is a well proportioned Apartment, 30 feet by 21, in which are the following Paintings, viz.

Two large Landscapes, by Horizonti.

Two small ditto, by Loton.

A Dancing at the Duke of Mantua's Marriage, by Tintoretto.

A Landscape, by Claude Lorain.

A small ditto of Acis and Galatea, by Millè.

A large Picture of young Bacchanals.

A Sea Port, by a Flemish Master.

A Landscape with Figures and Cattle, by Bassan.

A ditto, with a Mill.

Vulcan and Venus.

The Marriage at Cana, by Bassan.

Moses burying the Ægyptian, by Poussin.

A Bed Chamber, with two Dressing Rooms.

THE Hangings, Bed, and Furniture of this Apartment are rich crimson Casoy; and over the Chimney is a full length Portrait of the late Countess of Dorset.

In the first Dressing Room, a Piece of Still Life over the chimney.

In the Second, a fine Cabinet, and over the Chimney, Prince Henry at full length.

The Grand STAIR CASE.

THIS Stair Case is ornamented with Iron Work, and enriched with three Cieling-pieces, painted by Sclater, viz.

1. Justice and Peace.
2. Fame and Victory.
3. Plenty and Constancy.

The Walls are also adorned with military pieces.

The CHAPEL.

WHICH is wainscoted with Cedar, has a Gallery of the same, hung with Crimson Velvet, under which are Seats for the Servants. Its Dimensions are 37 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, and 26 feet high.

Over the Communion Table is a fine Painting of the Resurrection, by Tintoretto; and over that is the King's Arms, richly carved and ornamented.

Above the Cedar Wainscot, are the following Paintings at full length, viz.

1. Moses and Aaron.
2. St. Peter and St. Paul.
3. The Four Evangelists.
4. The Ascension.
5. Baptism.
6. The Salutation of the Virgin Mary.

The Cieling is the same as at the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and the Cedar Wainscot enriched with elegant Carving, by Guibbons.

Her Ladyship's Dressing Room.

THE Hangings, Chairs, and Window Curtains of fine printed Cotton.

A fine old Japan Cabinet, ornamented with China Jars.

A fine View of Pekin, over the Chimney-Piece, by Iolli.

Her Ladyship's Bed Chamber.

THE Hangings, Chairs, and Window Curtains the same as the Dressing Room; and there is a Picture of a Chinese Temple over the Chimney, by Iolli.

The CHINESE CLOSET.

HERE we meet with the Repository of her Ladyship's valuable China. The Japan and Ornaments were a Present of the late Prince and Princesses of Wales.

From this Closet we enter a Colonnade, ornamented with Paintings, by Sclater. It is likewise curiously embellished with Exoticks and flowering Shrubs.

The GRENVILLE ROOM.

WHICH is 29 feet 8 inches by 26 feet 3 inches, and 19 feet 4 inches high, is hung with green Velvet, and ornamented with the following Portraits, all at full length, except the first.

1. The late Countess Temple, Mother to the present Earl.

2. The present Countess Temple.

3. The

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3. The present Earl Temple.
4. The Right Honourable George Grenville.
5. The Honourable James Grenville.
6. The Honourable Henry Grenville, formerly Governour of Barbadoes.
7. The Honourable Thomas Grenville, who was killed in the Defence of his Country, on board the Defiance, of which Ship he was Captain.
8. The Right Honourable Lady Hester Pitt.

The GALLERY.

IS a magnificent Apartment, 74 feet by 25 feet, and 20 feet high, furnished with Goblein Tapestry Chairs, and hung with three fine Pieces of Tapestry, as follows:

1. A beautiful Representation of a Farm.
2. A Dutch Wake, from Teniers.
3. A Dutch Fishery, from ditto.

In this Gallery are two Chimnies, with a Picture of Roman Ruins over each, by Panini.

And four Doors with rural Pictures over each, viz.

1. Plowing.
2. Reaping.
3. Hay-making.
4. Sheep-shearing.

Likewise a rich Cabinet at each End, containin Books; and 10 marble Busts of Roman Emperors.

A Dressing-Room,

HUNG with yellow Silk Damask, trimmed with Silver; with the following Paintings:

Joan of Arc, over the Chimney.

A Portrait of Sir Thomas Temple.

Ditto of Lady Hester Temple.

A Bed

A Bed Chamber,

HUNG and ornamented as above, with a Bed and Chairs of the same. The Paintings are,
 The Representation of the Holy Lamb.
 A Flower Piece.
 Two Landscapes, one over each Door.

A Dressing - Room,

HUNG with green Damask, trimmed with Gold, in which are the following Paintings,
 A Picture over the Chimney, by Rembrandt.
 Two Saints, St. Laurence and St. Stephen, one over each Door.
 On one Side, Orodes ordering melted Gold to be poured into the Mouth of Crassus.
 On the other, two Pieces of Ruins, and a Landscape, with Dancing Satyrs, by Paul Brill.
 The Rape of Helen, by Theseus.
 The Return of Chryseis to her Father, both by Primaticcio.

A Bed-Chamber,

WITH green Damask Bed, Hangings and Chairs trimmed with Gold. The Paintings are,
 1. An Original Portrait of Oliver Cromwell.
 2. A Silenus.
 3. A Portait of Colonel Stanyan.

A Dressing - Room.

THE Paintings in this Room are,
 A Portrait of Rubens's Wife, over one Door, by Rubens.
 Over the other, a Knight of the Bath, by Vandyke.
 Cymon and Iphigenia.

The

The STATE APARTMENTS.

I. *The State Gallery,*

70 feet 9 inches by 25 feet, and 22 feet high.

TWO Marble Chimney-pieces of Sienna, &c. The Cieling finely ornamented with Paintings and Gilding, by Sclater. Two fine large Marble Tables, with two large Pier-Glasses.—The Walls are adorned with curious Pieces of Tapestry, viz.

1. The Triumph of Diana.
2. The Triumph of Mars.
3. The Triumph of Venus.
4. The Triumph of Bacchus.
5. The Triumph of Ceres.

The Piers are adorned with Trophies.

Two Chimnies, the upper Parts of which are adorned with Gilding and Carving.

1. Representing Mercury conducting Tragic and Comic Poetry to the Hill of Parnassus.
2. A Goddess conducting Learning to Truth.

The Chairs and Settees of blue Damask, with carved and gilded Frames.

II. *The State Dressing-Room,*

24 feet 8 inches by 30 feet, and 19 feet 4 inches high,

HUNG with blue Damask, Chairs and Window Curtains of the same. The Doors and Cieling are finely ornamented with Carving and Gilding.

The PAINTINGS are,

A fine Portrait of the late Lord Cobham, by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Four Conversation Pieces, by Francisco Cippo.

Venus

Venus binding the Eyes of a Cupid, and the Graces offering tribute.

A Marble Table with a fine Pier-Glass.

III. *The State Bed-Chamber.*

56 feet 8 inches, by 25 feet 10 inches, and 18 feet 8 inches high.

THE Bed and Cieling by Signor Borra.—The Chairs and Hangings of Crimson Damask.—Pillars of the Corinthian order: The whole finely carved and gilt.

A Madona from the School of Rubens.

A Picture over the Chimney.

A very curious Chimney-piece of white Marble, designed by Signor Borra.

Two Marble Tables.

Two fine large Pier-Glasses.

IV. *The State Closet.*

HUNG with blue Damask, finely ornamented with Carving and Gilding.—Out of which you go into a Colonnade, where you have a beautiful View of the Gardens, as well as the Country; and the Passage is ornamented with Marble Busts.

There is also a grand Stair-case, adorned with Paintings of the four Seasons.—The Cieling represents the Rising Sun, by Phœbus in his Car.

THE GARDENS.

THE Southern entrance of the Garden is formed by two light Pavilions, of the Doric Order, designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. They are adorned with rough masterly Paintings, by Nollkins. The Stories are from Pastor Fido*.

Almost the first striking object which occurs, is an OBELISK, near 70 feet high, designed for a Jet

* Act ii, Scene 3.—Act iii, Scene 2.

d'Eau, and placed in the middle of a large OCTAGON PIECE OF WATER. At some distance we perceive two rivers, which are at last united, and enter the OCTAGON in one stream. Over one of these is a PALLADIAN BRIDGE. From this point a Gothic Edifice dedicated to Liberty, 70 feet in height, appears on the top of a hill. On the left is an ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID; from whence we were formerly conducted to the COLD BATH. Here we have a Prospect of a natural CASCADE, falling from the last mentioned OCTAGON, in three distinct sheets, into an extensive LAKE. One of the sheets passes through the arch of an ARTIFICIAL RUIN, covered with ever-greens.

But it is time to drop this general and collective detail, into which, the first admittance to a promiscuous survey of so many beauties has imperceptibly betrayed us. I therefore proceed to give a circumstantial and distinct display of each remarkable Particular, as it severally and successively presents itself, in our progress through the Gardens.

The HERMITAGE, built of rough stone and agreeably situated in a rising Wood, on the banks of the Lake.

The STATUES of CAIN and ABEL, which are finely executed.

The TEMPLE of VENUS, with the Inscription, VENERI HORTENSI; i. e. "*To the Garden Venus.*" It was designed by Kent; and is painted with the story of Hellenore and Malbecco*, by Sleter. It is adorned, in the front, with the busts of Nero, Vespasian, Cleopatra, and Faustina. Over the freeze is the following motto alluding to the painting, from a Poem ascribed to Catullus.

* Spencer's Fairy Queen, B. 3, C. 3.

A TOUR TO STOW.

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Nunc amet, qui numquam amavit;
Quique amavit, nunc amet.

Thus translated by Parnell.

Let him love now, who never lov'd before;
Let him who ever lov'd, now love the more.

The BELVIDERE, or Gibbes's Building. Underneath is an Ice-House.

The ROMAN BOXERS, admirably copied.

TWO PAVILIONS. One of them is used as a Dwelling House; the other is ornamented with the Statues of Julius Cæsar, Cicero, Portia, and Livia.

The ÆGYPTIAN PYRAMID, which is sixty feet in height, with this Inscription. "Inter plurima hortorum horum ædificia a Johanne Vanbrugh, equite, designata, hanc Pyramidem illius memoriæ sacram voluit Cobham."

That is, "*Among the many edifices in these gardens designed by Sir John Vanbrugh, Cobham dedicates this in particular, to His Memory.*"

Within is the following Inscription from Horace.

"Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est; ne potum largis æquo
Rideat et pulset lasciva decentius ætas."

Thus translated, extempore, by a Gentleman, upon the spot.

"Enough, my friend, you've trifled, drank and eat,
'Tis time, at least 'tis prudence, to retreat;
Lest wanton Boys exert their decent rage,
And kick you drunk and reeling from the stage."

The STATUES of HERCULES and ANTÆUS, situated in a FIELD, enclosed with a fence of stakes, after the military manner.

St. AUGUSTINE's CAVE, a monastic cell, built with moss and roots: Within is a straw couch,
and

and the following Inscriptions; which are extremely happy in the stile of the old monkish latin verse, and said to have been composed by Mr. Glover, the ingenious author of *Leonidas*.

On the right hand:

Sanctus Pater Augustinus,
(Prout aliquis divinus
Narrat) contra sensualem
Actum Veneris lethalem,
(Audiant clerici) ex nive,
Similem puellam vivæ,
Arte mire conformabat,
Quacum bonus vir cubabat:
Quod si fas est in errorem
Tantum cadere doctorem;
Quæri potest, an carnalis
Mulier potius, quam nivalis,
Non sit apta ad domandum,
Subigendum, debellandum,
Carnis tumidum furorem,
Et importunum ardorem?
Nam ignis igne pellitur,
Vetus ut verbum loquitur.
Sed innuptus, hac in lite,
Appellabo te, marite.

That is, "The holy Father Austin, (as some Divines tell us) against the sensual and deadly act of lust—(give ear, ye priests!)—framed by wondrous art, a girl of Snow, resembling the life; with whom the good man used to lie. But, if it be allowable for so great a doctor to fall into error, may we not reasonably ask, whether or not a girl of flesh and blood, is not better qualified than one made of snow, to allay the importunate ardours of lust? For as the old maxim says, fire is expelled by fire. But I, an unmarried man, appeal to married men for a solution of this Difficulty.

On

On the left :

Apparuit mihi, nuper in Somnio Mulier cum nudis et anhelantibus molliter Papillis et hianti suaviter Vultu—eheu ! benedicite !

Cur gaudes, Satana, muliebrem sumere formam ?
Non facies Voti casti me rumpere normam.

Heus ! fugite in Cellam ; pulchram vitate Puellam ;
Nam Radix Mortis fuit olim Fœmina in Hortis.

Vis fieri fortis ? Noli concumbere Scortis.

In Sanctum Originem Eunuchum.

Filius Ecclesiæ Origines fortasse probetur ;

Esse Patrem nunquam se sine Teste probet.

Virtus Diaboli est in Lumbis.

That is, “ A girl with a naked and panting bosom lately appeared to me in a dream, &c. &c.

“ Why, O Satan, do you chuse to appear in a female shape ? You will never force me to break my vows of chastity.—Haste, fly into your cell, and escape from the power of beauty ; for the root of death was heretofore a Woman in a Garden.

“ Would you be strong ? avoid unlawful Enjoyments.”

The last cannot be easily translated. Nor is it possible, by the best English translation to give a just idea of the rest ; the turn and humour of which is inherent in the Latin. The same may be said of the following, which fronts the door.

Mente pie elatâ, peragro dum dulcia Prata,
Dormiit, absque dolo, pulchra Puella solo ;
Multa ostendebat, dum semisupina jacebat ;
Pulchrum Os, divinum Pectus aperta Sinum.
Ut vidi Mammæ, concepi extempore Flammas,
Et dicturus ave dico, *Maria, cave :*

Nam

Nam magno totus violenter turbine motus,
 Poene illam invado, poene et in ora cado.
 Illa sed haud lente surgit, curritque repente,
 Currit et, invito me, fugit illa citò.
 Fugit Causa Mali, tamen Effectus Satanaei
 Internoque meum cor vorat Igne reum.
 O inferne Canis, cur quotidie est tibi Panis,
 Per Vifus miros sollicitare Viros?
 Cur Monachos velles fieri tam Carne rebelles,
 Nec castæ Legi turbidi Membra regi?
 En tibi jam Bellum dico, jam triste Flagellum
 Esuriemque paro, queis subigenda Caro.
 Quin abscindatur, ne Pars sincera trahatur,
 Radix, quo solus nascitur usque Dolus.

That is, "As filled with devotion, I wandered over the delightful meadows; a beautiful virgin was sleeping on the ground: As she lay half-reclined, she discovered many beauties. Her naked bosom awakened my desires, and as I am about to say AVE MARIA, I cried out MARY BEWARE. My sudden Passion almost tempted me to seize her in my arms; but she arose, and suddenly fled from me.—The cause of my pain is departed, but the effect still remains, and devours my guilty heart with inward fires. O thou dog of hell, why is it your daily food to tempt mankind with these strange spectacles? Why is it your pleasure to raise rebellion in the flesh of monks, nor ever to suffer their turbulent emotions to submit to the laws of chastity? But I now declare war against you; and intend to conquer my passions with the scourge, and with hunger. But perhaps it is best to cut off the root of evil, lest the sound parts should be infected.

The TEMPLE of BACCHUS, an edifice of brick: It's inside is adorned with Bacchanalian Scenes, painted by Nollikins. Among the rest, are

are two Vases touched in a masterly taste. Some of the smaller figures, in particular, demand our attention.

A small OBELISK, with this Inscription, "To the Memory of ROBIN COUCHER.

The SAXON TEMPLE. An Altar situated in an open grove, about which, the seven Saxon Deities which denominate the several days of the week, were formerly placed; but these have been since removed to the Gothic Temple.

NELSON's SEAT. This is an elegant little building, from whence there is an agreeable open prospect: In the inside are the following Inscriptions, fixing the Paintings, in which the Boys explaining the Trophies are elegantly fancied.

On the Right Hand.

Ultra Euphratem et Tigrim
usque ad Oceanum propagata ditioe,
Orbis Terrarum Imperium Romæ assignat optimus Princeps,
cui super advolat Victoria
Laurigerum fertum hinc inde
utraq; manu extendens
comitantibus Pietate et Abundantia.

In Arcu Constantini.

That is, "Beyond Euphrates and Tigris, having extended his dominion even to the Ocean, the most excellent Prince assigns the empire of the world to Rome: Above whom flies Victory, extending a laurel wreath on either side, with both hands, attended by Piety and Plenty."

In the Arch of Constantine.

On the Left.

Post Obitum L. Veri.
in imperio cum Marco consortis.

Roma
integram orbis Terrarum
potestatem ei et in eo contulit

In Capitolio.

That is, "After the death of Lucius Verus, associate in the Empire with Marcus, Rome conferred on him the entire command of the whole earth.

In the Capitol."

The EQUESTRIAN STATUE of King GEORGE the First in complete armour, placed at the Head of the Canal, opposite the North Front of the House, with this Inscription from Virgil :

In medio mihi Cæsar erit.—
Et viridi in Campo Signum de Marmore ponam
Propter Aquam. COBHAM.

Thus translated :

" Full in the midst shall Cæsar's form divine
" Auspicious stand, the Godhead of the Shrine.—
" And near the stream a Marble Statue rear."

The STATUE of His late MAJESTY, raised on a Corinthian Pillar, with this Inscription :

Georgio Augusto.

That is, "To George Augustus."

DIDO'S CAVE; a retired dark Building, with this Inscription, from Virgil :

Speluncam Dido, dux et Trojanus, eandem
Deveniunt.—

Thug

Thus translated on the spot :

“ To the safe covert of one Cavern came
“ The Trojan Leader, and the Tyrian Dame.”

The judicious Spectator will observe, that the figures of the two Cupids joining their Torches are finely painted.

The ROTUNDA, supported by Ionic Pillars, and designed by Sir John Vanbrugh. Within, is a Statue of Venus de Medicis on a Pedestal of blue Marble — Scarce any Object in the whole Garden shews itself to more advantage than this structure, or makes a more beautiful figure, from several different points of prospect.

The STATUE of the late QUEEN, erected on four Ionic Columns, and situated in a rural Amphitheatre ; with this Inscription :

Honori, Laudi, Virtuti, Divæ Carolinæ.

That is, “ To the Honour, Praise, and Virtue of the Goddess Caroline.”

The SLEEPING PARLOUR ; a square building with an elegant Ionic Portico, situated in a close wood, with this Inscription :

Cum omnia sint in incerto, save tibi.

That is, “ Since all things are uncertain, take your pleasure.”

The WITCH HOUSE ; a square building. The Paintings on the walls are done by the late Lord's Gentleman ; and rude and inartificial as they may seem, are much in character.

The TEMPLE of MODERN VIRTUE ; in Ruins,

The TEMPLE of ANCIENT VIRTUE ; a complete and beautiful Rotunda of the Ionic Order, designed by Kent. Over each door, on the outside, is this Motto: "PRISCÆ VIRTUTI." That is, *To ancient Virtue*. In four niches within, standing at full length, are the following Statues :

I. EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus a virtute, prudentia, verecundia,
Thebanorum respublica
Libertatem simul et imperium,
Disciplinam bellicam, civilem et domesticam,
Accepit ;
Eoque amisso, perdidit.

That is, " Epaminondas, from whose valour, prudence and moderation, the republic of Thebes acquired its Liberty and Power ; its military, civil, and domestic Discipline ; and at whose death it was deprived of them."

II. LYCURGUS.

Qui summo cum consilio inventis legibus,
Omnemque contra corruptelam munitis optime,
Pater patriæ,
Libertatem firmissimam,
Et mores sanctissimos,
Expulsa cum divitiis avaritia, luxuria, libidine,
In multa secula
Civibus suis instituit

That is, " Lycurgus, who having invented laws with the greatest prudence, and most wisely guarded them against every species of corruption ; the father of his country, established for his countrymen, thro' many ages the most unshaken liberty, the most unblemished morals ; having expelled avarice, luxury, and lust, by banishing wealth."

III. SOCRATES

III. S O C R A T E S.

Qui corruptissima in civitate innocens,
 Bonorum hortator, unici cultor DEI,
 Ab inutili otio, et vanis disputationibus,
 Ad officia vitæ, et societatis commoda,
 Philosophium avocavit,
 Hominum sapientissimus.

That is, "Socrates, who being virtuous in a most corrupt city, an encourager of all good men, called off philosophy from useless leisure and empty disputations, to the duties of life, and the conveniencies of society."

IV. H O M E R U S.

Qui poetarum princeps, idem et maximus,
 Virtutis præco, et immortalitatis largitor,
 Divino carmine,
 Ad pulchre audendum, et patiendum fortiter,
 Omnibus notus gentibus, omnes incitat.

That is, "Homer, who being the first, and greatest of poets, the herald of virtue, and the dispenser of immortality, known to all nations, excites all nations to dare with honour, and to suffer with resolution."

Over one door is this Inscription:

"Carum esse civem, bene de republica mereri, laudari, coli, diligi, gloriosum est: metui vero, et in odio esse, invidiosum, detestabile, imbecillum, caducum."

That is, "To be dear to our Country, to deserve well of the Commonwealth, to be praised, honoured, and beloved, is glorious; but to be feared and hated is odious, detestable, hazardous, and unsafe."

The TEMPLE of ANCIENT VIRTUE ; a complete and beautiful Rotunda of the Ionic Order, designed by Kent. Over each door, on the outside, is this Motto: "PRISCÆ VIRTUTI." That is, *To ancient Virtue*. In four niches within, standing at full length, are the following Statues :

I. EPAMINONDAS.

Cujus a virtute, prudentia, verecundia,
Thebanorum respublica
Libertatem simul et imperium,
Disciplinam bellicam, civilem et domesticam,
Accepit ;
Eoque amisso, perdidit.

That is, " Epaminondas, from whose valour, prudence and moderation, the republic of Thebes acquired its Liberty and Power ; its military, civil, and domestic Discipline ; and at whose death it was deprived of them."

II. LYCURGUS.

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Omnemque contra corruptelam munitis optime,
Pater patriæ,
Libertatem firmissimam,
Et mores sanctissimos,
Expulsa cum divitiis avaritia, luxuria, libidine,
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And over the other.

“*Justitiam cole et pietatem, quæ cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patria maxima est. Ea vita via est in cœlum, et in hunc cætum eorum qui jam vixerint.*”

That is, “Regard Justice and Religion, which, though a matter of great importance to our parents and friends, is of still greater effect with regard to our country: Through such a course of life is the road to heaven, and this assembly of those who have lived before us.”

APOLLO and the NINE MUSES.

Here we cross the **SERPENTINE RIVER**, whence we pass into the **Elysian Fields**; a most delicious retreat, in which is placed,

The **TEMPLE** of the **BRITISH WORTHIES**. This Edifice is disposed into niches, filled with the following **Bustos**.

POPE. Without any Inscription.

“**SIR THOMAS GRESHAM**, who by the honourable profession of a merchant, having enriched himself, and his country, for carrying on the commerce of the world, built the **Royal Exchange**.”

“**IGNATIUS JONES**, who, to adorn his Country, introduced and rivalled the *Greek*, and *Roman Architecture*.”

“**JOHN MILTON**, whose sublime and unbounded genius equalled a subject that carried him beyond the limits of the world.”

“**WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**, whose excellent genius opened to him the whole heart of man, all the mines

mines of fancy, all the stores of nature; and gave him power, beyond all other writers, to move, astonish, and delight mankind."

"JOHN LOCK, who best of all philosophers, understood the powers of the human mind, the nature, end, and bounds of civil government; and with equal courage and sagacity, refuted the slavish systems of usurped authority over the rights, the consciences, or the reason of mankind."

"Sir ISAAC NEWTON, whom the God of Nature made to comprehend his works; and from simple principles, to discover the laws never known before, and to explain the appearances, never understood, of this stupendous universe."

"Sir FRANCIS BACON, Lord *Verulam*, who, by the strength and light of a superior genius, rejecting vain speculations, and fallacious theory, taught to pursue truth, and improve philosophy by the certain method of experiment."

In the niche of a Pyramid is placed a Mercury, with these words is subscribed:

— Campos ducit ad Elysios.

That is, "Leads to the Elysian fields."

And below this figure is fixed a square of black marble, with the following lines:

Hic manus ob patriam pugnando vulnera passi,
 Quique pii vates, et Phœbo digna locuti,
 Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes,
 Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Here Chiefs, who bled to save their Country, stray;
 Here bards, who virtuous, pour'd the moral lay;
 With those whom useful arts consign'd to fame,
 And all whose merits Memory loves to name.

“ KING ALFRED, the mildest, justest, most beneficent of kings ; who drove out the *Danes*, secured the seas, protected learning, established juries, crushed corruption, guarded liberty, and was the Founder of the *English* constitution.”

“ EDWARD, Prince of *Wales*, the terror of *Europe*, the delight of *England* ; who preserved, unaltered, in the height of glory and fortune, his natural gentleness and modesty.”

QUEEN ELIZABETH, who confounded the projects, and destroyed the power, that threatened to oppress the liberties of *Europe* ; took off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny ; restored religion from the corruptions of *Papery* ; and by a wise, a moderate, and a popular government, gave wealth, security, and respect to *England*.”

“ KING WILLIAM III. who, by his virtue and constancy, having saved his country from a foreign master, by a bold and generous enterprize, preserved the liberty and religion of *Great Britain*.”

“ Sir WALTER RALEIGH, a valiant soldier, and an able statesman ; who endeavouring to rouse the spirit of his master, for the honour of his country, against the ambition of *Spain*, fell a sacrifice to the influence of that court whose arms he had vanquished, and whose designs he opposed.”

“ Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, who, through many perils, was the first of Britons that adventured to sail round the globe ; and carried into unknown seas and nations the knowledge and glory of the *English* name.”

“ JOHN HAMPDEN, who, with great spirit, and consummate abilities, begun a noble opposition to an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country ; supported them in parliament, and died for them in the field.”

Sir JOHN BARNARD, without any Inscription.

On

A TOUR TO STOW. 153

On the back-side of this building is the following Inscription :

To the Memory of
SIGNIOR FIDO,

an ITALIAN of good Extraction;
who came into ENGLAND,
not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen,
but to gain an honest Livelihood.

He hunted not after Fame,
yet acquired it;
regardless of the Praise of his Friends,
but most sensible of their Love.

Though he lived amongst the Great,
he neither learned nor flattered any Vice.

He was no Bigot,
Tho' he doubted of none of the xxxix Articles.

And, if to follow Nature,
and to respect the Laws of Society,
be Philosophy,

He was a perfect Philosopher:

a faithful Friend,

An agreeable Companion,

a loving Husband,

distinguished by a numerous Offspring,

all which he lived to see take good Courses:

In his old Age he retired

to the House of a Clergyman in the Country,

where he finished his earthly race,

and died an Honor and an Example to the whole Species.

R E A D E R,

this Stone is guiltless of Flattery;

for he to whom it is inscribed

was not a Man,

but a

GREY-HOUND.

The

156 A TOUR TO STOW.

That is, "As it is not permitted us to live long, let us leave something behind as a testimony of our having lived."

The GOTHICK Temple, with this Inscription:

Je rends graces aux Dieux de n' estre pas Romain.

That is, "I thank God for not being a Roman."

This is a spacious edifice of red stone, terminated with towers and pinnacles, 70 feet high, and placed on the summit of a hill. The windows are of glass curiously stained, and the inside of the dome is characteristically decorated with the arms of his Lordship's Family, from their rise to the present time. About it are the seven Statues, which, as we mentioned above, originally surrounded the Saxon Altar.

The PALLADIAN BRIDGE, adorned with several antique marble Bustos. The roof on the side facing the water, is supported by Ionic pillars. The back wall is covered with a fine piece of Alto Relievo, which represents the four quarters of the world bringing their various products to Britannia. Here are also Paintings of Sir Walter Raleigh, with a map of Virginia; and of Sir William Penn, presenting the laws of Pensilvania, performed by Sleter.

The IMPERIAL CLOSET; a square room, in which are painted by the last mentioned artist; three of the worthiest of the Roman Emperors; each of which is respectively distinguished by a memorable saying of his own fixed over him.

IMP. TITUS CÆS. VESPASIAN.

Diem perdidit.——

That is, "I have lost a day."

IMP. N. TRAJAN CÆS. AU.

Pro me: si merear, in me.

That is, "For me: but if I deserve it, against me."

IMP.

IMP. MARCUS AURELIUS
CÆSAR ANTONIUS.

Ita regnes imperator, ut privatus regi te velis.

That is, "So govern when a king, as you would desire to be governed if a subject."

A Grand TERRAS WALK, near 300 feet long, which leads us to,

The TEMPLE of FRIENDSHIP; a well proportioned structure of the Doric Order. The emblem of Friendship above the door, those of Justice and Liberty, with the rest of the decorations, are elegantly touched. Britannia is seated upon the ceiling: On one side are exhibited, the glory of her annals, the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Edward III. On the other is offered the reign of—which she covers with her mantle, and seems unwilling to accept. This painting is executed by Mr. Sleter. The Motto of this Temple is,

Amicitia S.

That is, "Sacred to Friendship."

Here are the Busts of the late Lord, and his illustrious friends, viz. Frederic Prince of Wales; Earls of Westmoreland, Chesterfield, and Marchmont; Lords Cobham, Gower, and Bathurst; Richard Grenville, William Pitt, and George Littleton, Esqrs.

The PEBBLE ALCOVE, a little Grotto, ornamented with his pebbles; in which likewise his Lordship's arms are curiously wrought on the back wall.

CONGREVE's MONUMENT; the embellishments of which are emblematical of the poet's comic genius. On the top is placed a Monkey viewing himself in a mirror, with this Inscription:

Vitæ imitatio,
Consuetudinis speculum,
Comœdia.

That

That is, "Comedy is the imitation of life, and the mirror of fashion.

The POET's EFFIGIES lies in a careless posture on one side, and on the other is placed this epitaph:

Ingenio
Acrid, faceto, expolito,
Moribusque
Urbanis, candidis, facillimis,
GULIELMI CONGREVE
Hoc
Qualecunque desiderii sui
Solamen simul et
Monumentum
Posuit COBHAM. 1736.

That is, "To the piercing, facetious, and refined genius; to the polished, candid, and unaffected manners of WILLIAM CONGREVE: COBHAM has erected this poor consolation and monument of his loss."

THE END.

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